The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,873.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage.....	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
——— including postage	„ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town...	„ 16 0
——— including postage	„ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town.....	„ 6 0
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Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under	
First insertion.....	Rs. 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

or line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

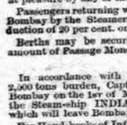
Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 18th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. SURAT, (2,578 tons, and 500 H. P.), Capt. A. R. Wemyss, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also, Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, Barcelona, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 11th February 1871.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE, (1,800 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eardley, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 16th February, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H.M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 14th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd February 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a monthly line of steamers (via the Suez Canal), leaving

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st
of each month,		

And calling at the following intermediate stations, viz :—

On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden ; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£8
Suez	35	24	9
Port Said	38	26	9-10
Alexandria	39	26	9-10
Messina	45	30	13
Naples	47	33	15
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Inclusive of Table. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messini, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyages at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the 'Steam-ship ARABIA, 2,400 tons burden, Captain Crocco, will be despatched from Bombay on the 1st of MARCH 1871 ; but will be preceded by the Steam-ship INDIA, 2,500 tons burden Captain Donero, which will leave Bombay Harbour on the 20th instant.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

WALLACE & Co

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 10th February 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship MELPEMONE, Captain Whitting, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their respective Goods without delay, failing which all packages, so soon as ready, will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Whitting will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

CHARLES WHITTING,

Bombay, 10th February 1871. Master Ship Melpemone.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship CITY OF CASHMERE, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS ; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 13th February 1871.

We beg to notify the arrival of the Steamship GANGES from Liverpool. Consignees are requested to SEND IN their DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our inspection and countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the bunkers.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th February 1871.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list ; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
1 ditto Under Vests.	1 Mault.
2 ditto Lin en Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 ditto Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 ditto Fine Merino So ks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 ditto Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Cushion Bag.
1 ditto Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 ditto White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Shooting Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	1 Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival in England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

The following are the DATES of SAILING of this Company's Steamers :—

FROM CALCUTTA.

For CHITTAGONG and AKYAB, 3rd and 17th February, and 3rd and 17th March 1871.

For AKYAB, RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 10th and 24th February, and 10th and 24th March 1871.

For RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 3rd and 17th February, and 3rd, 17th, and 31st March 1871.

For STRAITS, calling at Rangoon and Moulmein, 3rd February and 3rd and 31st March 1871.

For PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 3rd March, and 14th April 1871.

For BOMBAY, calling at Gopalpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, or Narrakel, (and, weather permitting, Beypore, Calicut, Cannanore and Mangalore,) and Carwar, 7th and 21st February, and 7th and 21st March 1871.

FROM BOMBAY.

For CALCUTTA, calling at the same ports as the Steamers from Calcutta for Bombay, 14th and 28th February, and 14th and 28th March 1871.

For KURRACHEE, 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th February, and 6th, 13th, 20th, and 27th March 1871.

For PERSIAN GULF, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah, and carrying Passengers and Cargo for Bagdad, 6th and 20th February, and 6th and 20th March 1871.

FROM MADRAS.

For RANGOON, calling at Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam, 25th February, and 25th March 1871.

Managing Agents .....Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Calcutta.

Agents at Bombay.....Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.

„ Madras .....Messrs. BINNY & Co.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50 ; 2nd class £35 ..... } Exclusive of Wines.

To Suez—1st class £40 ; 2nd class £32 10s..... }

The s.s. NEERA, will leave about the middle of May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th February 1871.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 46 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Munich, Cologne, Ostend and Dover.

RATES OF FARE FROM SUEZ, INCLUDING TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT.

	1st Class. 2nd Class.	1st Class. 2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 140 Rs. 100	To ROME ...Rs. 153 Rs. 109-8
„ VENICE	Rs. 158 Rs. 105	„ MUNICH. Rs. 206 Rs. 153-0

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,

Bombay, 11th January 1871. Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, No. 19, Meadow Street.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Plated, Glass, Porcelain, Harware, Carriages, Horses, &c., at Bortion Villai No. 122, Malabar Hill.

By order of the Administrator General.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY next the 20th instant, the property belonging to the Estate of the late E. Miomnet, Esq., deceased, at his late residence, Malabar Hill, consisting of Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, handsome Blackwood Dining, Drawing, Dressing, and Bedrooms Furnitures, a handsome Mahogany Billiard Table, Carpets, Picture, Carpets, a Double-barrelled Gun and Pistol, Cooking Utensils, Wearing Apparel and variety of Sundries.

AT 2 O'CLOCK P.M.

An English-built Brougham, a Mail Pheaton, a Dog-cart, 2 Grey, and 3 Bay Horses, a double and a single Carriage Harness.

Further particulars will appear in future Advertisements.

The property will be on view from Friday the 17th instant.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 16th February 1871.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

SYLVESTER BLEEKER, Manager.

POSITIVELY

THE LAST NIGHT BUT ONE,

THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, FEB. 16TH,

AS THE TROUPE SAILS FOR SUEZ ON SATURDAY, FEB. 18TH.

Four of the smallest Human Beings of mature age in the World : Perfect Ladies and Gentlemen in Miniature.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY

GENERAL TOM THUMB and WIFE

(Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Stratton),

COMMODORE NUTT,

AND

MISS MINNIE WARREN,

In their beautiful Performances, consisting of

SONGS, DUETS,

COMIC ACTS, BURLESQUES, AND

LAUGHABLE ECCENTRICITIES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.....	Rs. 2	Pit	„ 1
Stalls.....	1 8		

Children under 10 with Parents Half.

Doors open at 8 ; Performance to commence at 9 sharp.

All Tickets to be had at the Theatre at 8 P.M.

Books, Lockets, and Photographs of the Troupe, with facsimile of their Autographs on the back, for sale at each Performance.

NED DAVIS, Agent.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL. (HARRISON'S LINE.)

THE magnificent Mail Steam Ship CITY OF BRUSSELS, 1,381 tons Register, (built expressly for carrying Mails and Passengers for the London, Belgium and Brazil Royal Mail Steam Company), to sail about 6th March. Can take fifty first, and thirty second-class Passengers.

Parties intending to proceed Home are requested to inspect the accommodation, which is of an unusually superior description.—Apply to

WALLACE & Co

N.B.—The outward passage the CITY OF BRUSSELS ran from London to Port Said in 12 days, including stoppages.

Bombay, 14th February 1871.

ALL CLAIMS up to THIS DATE, on account of the Ship NAPOLEON III., must be SENT IN to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, 18th instant.

The Claims must bear the countersignature of the late Master, W. J. Dixon.

FORBES & Co.,

Agents in Bombay for Messrs. JOHN MORISON and Co., London.

Bombay, 15th February 1871.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H.M.'s Dockyard, on THURSDAY the 23rd instant, the HULL of H. M.'s Steam tug B, without Engines and boilers, of 247 Tons, measurement 133 feet 6 inches long, 22 feet 6 inches beam, and 5 feet 3 inches deep, as she stands on the day of sale.

Terms of Sale.—The sale of the Tug will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government. A deposit of 10 per cent. is to be paid down at the time of sale, and the remainder be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offer by Government, or the Deposit will be forfeited and the Tug resold for the benefit of the State.

Also, an old Boiler without tubes belonging to the Telegraph Vessel Amherwitch, and a quantity of Coal Dust and Coke Dust.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieutenant, late I. N.,

Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 14th February 1871.

LINDLEY AND WARREN, PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS, No. 11 FORBES STREET AND APOLLO STREET.

CARTES—Rs. 12 PER DOZEN.

MANILLA CHEROOTS & CIGARS.

The Company's Agents at Manilla select only the best brands at the Government sales, in consequence consider them the finest Cigars imported, an opinion confirmed by their extensive and increasing sale.

		Cash.	Credit.
No. 1 Size	CORTADOS, old, mellow, and very fine..... per 1,000	Rs. 80	Rs. 88
No. 1 „	HABANOS ..... „ „	84	92
No. 2 „	CORTADOS ..... „ „	43	48
No. 2 „	HABANOS ..... „ „	45	50
No. 2 „	CAVITE BRAND ... „ „	48	54
No. 2 „	Do. do. 10 boxes of 200...per box	12	14
		24	0
No. 3 „	CORTADOS ..... „ 1,000	32	0

Of the above ; CLARO smokes delicately flavoured ; OSCURO are rich, strousatic, and full-flavoured.

The following brands are manufactured from the finest picked leaves, and are not obtainable elsewhere :—

CABALLEROS, in boxes of 125.....	per box.	21	24
LONDRES CLARO,	do. ..... „	10	11
IMPERIALES COLORADRO, do.	„	21	24
REGALIAS DE PREMIER, do.	„	28	32
VEGUEROS, do. (expected shortly) ...	„	21	24

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TOILET SOAPS

Reduced to English rates.

PERFUMED 1s. 6d. BAR SOAPS,

Brown Windsor,	Honey,	Oatmeal,
Elder Flower,	Lavender.	Rose.
Glycerine,	Marshmallow,	Sunflower Oil.

Each Cash as. 10. Credit as. 12.

PERFUMED TABLET SOAPS.

1s. 6d. Box (of same sorts as above) Cash as. 12 ; Credit as. 14.

SOLE AGENTS FOR PEARS & SON,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MONTPELLIER HOUSE, PRIVATE BOARDING and LODGING, No. 283, Middle Colaba.

MONTPELLIER HOUSE, most delightfully situated within an easy distance of the Fort, is now OPEN for the RECEPTION of PERMANENT and TRANSIENT BOARDERS. Gentlemen wishing to avail themselves of the comforts of a First-class English Home will do well to make early application, as only a limited number can be accommodated. Also a First-class BILLIARD TABLE.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

BREMNER & Co.,

Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

NOTICES.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, IMPORTERS OF OILMEN'S STORES, AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS, DIRECT FROM CROSSE & BLACKWELL, GILLON, HOGARTH, MOIR, &c., And the first Continental Houses.

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM.
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS.
FRESH MEATS, GAME AND POULTRY.
PATES, POTTED MEATS, AND YORKSHIRE PIES.
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIG'S CHEEKS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.
CRYSTALLIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED, AND TART FRUITS.
BON BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS.
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES.
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS.
CHOICE INDIAN AND CHINA TEAS.
COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES.
ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c. &c.
CORN FLOURS, ISINGLASS, AND GELATINE.
INFANTS', INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS.
CONDENSED AND DESICATED MILK.
CRYSTALLIZED LOAF SUGARS.
PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS.
CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES,

EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED.

Priced Lists Free on Application.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited), BOMBAY AND POONA.

McCABE'S EIGHT-DAY SPRING PENDULUM three part quarters' CLOCK, in a solid blackwood case, inlaid with brass and a cured with brass bands, and richly painted dial-plate, striking the Days of the Week and Month ; steel chains, to chime at all the four quarters on eight bells and strike the hours on one bell.

SILVER LEVER CASES, engraved patterns for gentlemen's sizes.

SIR JAMSETJEE PURSES. Very few remain.

JOHN JONES'S GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES of the best quality, also McCabe's Gold and Silver Watches of superior workmanship.

CHUBBS' FIRE-PROOF SAFES of sizes, with drawers.

CHUBBS' WRITING PAPER and CASH BOXES of all sizes.

CHUBBS' PATENT LIFT CUPBOARD LATCHES and Padlocks of six tumblers, of various sizes.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE:

Chubbs' Box and Lock Mart, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND CO., BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

GEO. NICOLL & Co., BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS, 30, Meadow Street, Bombay, 1, East Street, Poona,

BEG to inform their Constituents and the Public generally, they have THIS DAY commenced Business as SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS, and have for sale a good and ample stock of double and single Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles, Riding, Driving and Hunting Whips, and all other necessaries required in the Saddlery Line.

Having secured the services of a Foreman Saddler from one of the first Houses in London, they are prepared to execute all Orders with which they may be favoured, carefully and promptly.

ROWLAND AND Co., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 8 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY, No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, Wholesale and Retail.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.

900 Ash Oars, 9 to 18 feet long.....	5 as. per foot.	
100 Barrels Navy Bread, 3,703 lbs.....	Rs. 10 per cwt.	
Platform Scales, weighing 1,300 lbs.....	125 each.	
Do. Ditto 800 „	„ 100	„
American Union Scales	„ 30	„
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 „	„ 15	„
Ditto 4 „	„ 10	„
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	„ 20	„
Passenger Belgium and Brazil Royal Mail Steam Company), to sail about 6th March. Can take fifty first, and thirty second-class Passengers.	per dozen	
Ditto Oysters, „	„ 6	„
Condensed Milk „	„ 12	„
Preserved Peaches, 3 lb. tins	„ 18	„
Ditto Green Corn, 2 lb. tins	„ 12	„
Ditto Ditto Peas, 2 lb. tins	„ 12	„
Ditto Tomatoes, 3 lb. tins	„ 15	„

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street Lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

FARNHAM & Co

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of composition for the repair of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and sale, and the remainder be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offer by Government, or the Deposit will be forfeited and the Tug resold for the benefit of the State.

Also, an old Boiler without tubes belonging to the Telegraph Vessel Amherwitch, and a quantity of Coal Dust and Coke Dust.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieutenant, late I. N.,

Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 14th February 1871.

LINDLEY AND WARREN, PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS, No. 11 FORBES STREET AND APOLLO STREET.

CARTES—Rs. 12 PER DOZEN.

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		Cash.	Credit.
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No. 2 „	CORTADOS ..... „ „	43	48
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No. 2 „	Do. do. 10 boxes of 200...per box	12	14
		24	0
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Reduced to English rates.

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TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MONTPELLIER HOUSE, PRIVATE BOARDING and LODGING, No. 283, Middle Colaba.

MONTPELLIER HOUSE, most delightfully situated within an easy distance of the Fort, is now OPEN for the RECEPTION of PERMANENT and TRANSIENT BOARDERS. Gentlemen wishing to avail themselves of the comforts of a First-class English Home will do well to make early application, as only a limited number can be accommodated. Also a First-class BILLIARD TABLE.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

BREMNER & Co.,

Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

NOTICES.

THE HALL P. & O. BUILDING, MAZAGON.

By the kind permission of Captain G.F. HENRY, and with the valuable assistance of

THE P. & O. AMATEURS

Mr. BIRCH will give his celebrated Entertainment,

BIRCH'S TOUR OF EUROPE,

At the above-named place, on

THIS EVENING, FEBRUARY 16TH, 1871.

Doors open at 8-30 ; commence at 9 P.M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Front Seats .....Rs. 3 | Back Seats .....Rs. 2

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. HARRIS, BROWN, or SMALE, at the P. & O. Building, or from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

THE RACING STUD of Mr. FIELD, consisting of the following HORSES, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on the 9th March 1871, if not previously disposed of by Private Sale :—

B.A.H. SUNBEAM
B.A.H. THE EARL
B.A.H. ZILZILLA
C.A.H. GIRAFFE
G.A.H. ROYAL DUKE
C.A.H. DUNDEE
B.A.H. BURGUNDY
G.A.G. DEFICIT
B.Aus.M. OCTAVIA
B.Aus.M. PAULINE
C.Aus.H. THE RED PRINCE (late "Satellite"), 3 years old, by Premier out of Edith, an imported thorough-bred English mare ; selected for Mr. Field, and landed in India 15th August 1870.

} Maidens of last Season, and have given first-rate trials.

Also, at the same time and place, the following MAIDENS (if not previously disposed of) selected for Mr. Field by Mr. Ali Abdools :—

B.A.H. UHLAN
G.A.H. PARIS
G.A.H. ELSASS
B.A.H. LORRAINE
B.A.H. VOLCANO
B.A.H. ANARCHY (own brother to Achar, the winner of Calcutta Derby, 1869).

B.A.H. DESTRUCTION
G.A.H. THE LAST MAN
B.A.G. TWILIGHT
C.A.C. DARKNESS.

The above are the best Horses landed this Season in Bombay, and most of them will turn out first-class Racers. Those that arrived early and in good condition have been in training for three months, and will have been tried before the date of Auction Sale.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TAPTEE NEW VIADUCT.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Agent to the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, for the ERECTION of the TAPTEE NEW VIADUCT, near Bhoosawal, up to noon of the 21st February 1871.

Drawings can be inspected, and printed Specification and Form of Tender obtained, at the Chief Engineer's Office, Fort, Bombay, on payment of the sum of Ten Rupees.

HENRY P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Bombay, 6th February 1871.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR LANDING AND DELIVERING STORES AND MATERIALS.

TENDERS for LANDING and DELIVERING the CONSIGNMENTS of the COMPANY from SHIPS in BOMBAY HARBOUR for a period of ONE YEAR, dating from the 19th April next, will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th February.

All Tenders should be sealed and properly endorsed on the Envelope.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer and Acting Agent.

In the matter of the TRUST ESTATE of PESTONJEE CURSETJEE SHROFF.

ALL CREDITORS of PESTONJEE CURSETJEE SHROFF are hereby required on or before the FIRST day of MARCH next, to attend at the Trustee's Office, No. 6, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, and prove their Claims against the Estate and receive the Dividend already declared. In default of compliance with the Notice on or before the said date, the Trustee will immediately thereafter proceed to close the Accounts of the Estate, and make a Final Distribution of Assets amongst those Creditors who have proved their Claims and received the Dividend already declared.

G. B. WILSON,
Sole Trustee of the Estate of Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff.
6, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 31st January 1871.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims upon the above Association to send in statements of such claims in writing to Mr. S. F. JEJEEBHOY, the liquidator of the said Association, at his Office in No. 6, Hornby Row, Bombay, or to Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, Solicitors for the Liquidator, at their Office in Apollo Street, within three months from the date hereof, after which time the Liquidator will proceed to take the necessary steps for the dissolution of the Company, which are prescribed in Section XCV. of Act XIX. of 1857, without regard to such claims as may be outstanding and of which no such statement shall have been sent in.

ACLAND, PRENTIS and BISHOP,
Solicitors for the Liquidator of the Oriental Ship Owning Association, Limited.

Bombay, 23rd January 1871.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND GOODS EXPRESS COMPANY.—LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES ; Bond or deliver Goods on Bunders, or clear from Custom House and deliver at Warehouses. Likewise Des. atch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to

F. MOOLJEE & Co.,
Care of Messrs. Mooljee Thackersey & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of FIVE RUPEES will be MADE to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after FRIDAY next the 4th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 2nd November 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be HELD at the Office, in Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY the 28th February instant, at 3 P.M.

To receive the Accounts made up to the 30th November 1870, and to consider a letter from the Members of the Committee of Shareholders recommending the valuable Services of the Manager in connection with their Report to the favourable consideration of the Shareholders.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th to 28th February, inclusive.

JAMES G. SMITH,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th February 1871.

PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, and DOCK COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—The undersigned, in pursuance of the power conferred upon them by a Special Resolution of the Shareholders, passed on the 15th August 1870, and duly confirmed, do hereby MAKE a CALL of SEVENTY-FIVE RUPEES per share, and do hereby appoint and direct that Shareholders on the Calcutta Register do pay the sum of Rs. 50, as a first instalment of the said Call, into the National Bank of India, Limited, at Calcutta, on or before the 28th proximo, and that Shareholders on the Bombay Register do pay the like amount, into the same Bank, at Bombay, on or before the same day.

The undersigned will, when the amount of certain liabilities of the Company, at present unadjusted, shall have been ascertained, issue a further notice, stating what further instalment or instalments (if any) out of the balance of Rs. 25 per Share will be required to meet such liabilities, and fixing the time and place for the payment of such instalment or instalments.

On the presentation of the Bank receipts at the Registered Offices of the Company in Calcutta and Bombay, respectively, an acknowledgment of the payment of the several instalments will be enfaced upon the Share Certificates.

MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE, } Liquidators.
SADANAND BAKCRISHNA, }

Calcutta, No. 5, Bentinck Street, 21st January 1871.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction submitted to the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull and quiet.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
100,000	100	all paid		Agra Bank	96
22,000	1,000	all paid		Bank of Bengal	1,375
10,000	500	all 250		Ditto of Bombay New	600 ex div
17,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	102
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,500
30,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	250 par.
0,000	275	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
4,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,500	250	125	8 p.ct.	National Bank of India	110
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	half	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,600
6,000	100	half		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	154
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	970
4,000	7,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	250

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	£18.3.6	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
...	£20	£9.15	do.	Do. New £20 shares	129
...	£	£2.12.7	do.	Do.	
...	£100	£ 1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£10	£8.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	250p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,300
300	2,000	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	670
150	12,500	4,000	250 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,200
300	2,000	11	250 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,270
200	500	all	60 do.	Do. New	180
500	1,000	all	300 do.	Colaba Press Co.	5,800
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	3,500
150	2,500	all	1,000	Fort Press Co.	9,800
300	1,000	1,000	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,000
300	5,000	all	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,930
200	5,000	1,500	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.	1,300
1,000	1,000	1,000	120 do.	Kurrachee Press Co.	925
2,000	400	350	35 p.c.	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	445
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,350
22	1,000	750	75 p.c.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000
15	1,000	all	150 p.c.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	700

*Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	56	Albert Mills Co.	1,325
500	2,500	all	125p.c.	Alliance Spinning	2,620
100	3,500	all	...	Bombay	3,000
700	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	970
18.5	180	150	...	Branch Mills	270
800	2,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	2,400
750	2,000	all	150 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,320
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.c.	Manockji Petit*	1,075
200	2,500	all	80 p.c.	Oriental	2,275
6	1,500	2,000	...	Royal	1,725

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	2,500	1,500	75 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	800
1,000	50	all	8p.c.	Mechanics B'ld'g Co.	30
600	1,000	300	21 p.c.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 p.c.	Treacher & Co.	415

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

...	9,200	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	95
...	3,500	1,440	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	10

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 15.

Paul, Captain, 66th Rifles, on duty, from Bengal.
Frend, Lieutenant, 66th Rifles, on duty, from Bellary.
Rahilly, Assistant Surgeon, 1-21st Fusiliers, on sick certificate, from Poonamallee.
Berry, Major, 2-1st Cameronians, on sick leave, from Fyzabad.
Keith, Staff Assistant Surgeon, British Medical Service, on duty, from Madras.
Greig, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Carwar.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 15.

Miller, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to Mhow.
Mosbay, Ensign, 8th King's, to rejoin, to Sattara.
Plomer, Major, Brigade Major, to join, to Deesa.
Brooke, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on sick leave, to Europe.
Newmarch, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Nuggur.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 15th February 1871.

Major C. M. Griffith, Staff Corps, is qualified as a surveyor.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

25th N. I.—Captain J. Withers, Staff Corps, to officiate as Adjutant.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. Macgowan, Staff Corps, is at his own request placed on general duty, Bombay.

With the sanction of Government Lieutenant H. W. Allen, 107th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern 23rd N. L. I., a probationer for the Staff Corps, is directed to rejoin his regiment.

Surgeon-Major J. Lumsdaine is placed on general duty, Bombay.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

6th Foot.—Captain H. B. Adcock, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

26th Foot.—Captain R. B. C. Daubeny, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

38th Foot.—Paymaster C. D. Manning, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

88th Foot.—Ensign F. H. Smith, from 1st to 31st March 1871, in extension, to enable him to rejoin the 30th N. I.

General List.—Captain M. H. Nicolson, to Kurrachee, from 1st to 15th February 1871, on medical certificate, in extension.

Royal Horse Artillery.—Veterinary Surgeon J. Ferris, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery.—Colonel H. A. Carleton, C. B., to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Lieutenant J. A. Grattan, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—15TH FEBRUARY.

London	Cotton	No ship	p. ton.
	Cases	"	"
	Seeds	"	"
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 12s. 6d.	"
	Wooden Ships	£2 12s. 6d.	"
	Myrabolns & Coir bulk	£2 7s. 6d.	"
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	"
Havre	Cotton	No ship loading	
	Coffee		
Overland Steamers		£3 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 8 per bale	
Calcutta	Rails	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nomns.	

ARRIVALS.

Feb	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Penang (s)	Smart	Calcutta, Jan. 24.
	Constance	Ryter	Mauritius, Dec. 24.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Steve Donard	Thompson	Rangoon.
	Malabar	Douglas	Colombo.
	Java	Miller	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Elizabeth Henderson, Gibbs, to Falmouth.
Ship Tim Whittier, Cotter, to Rangoon.
Ship Ardgowan, Kerr, to Cochin and Colombo.
Steamer Travancore, Eastley, to China, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Penang, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Pearl, to Cutch.
Ship Sandringham, to Liverpool via Kurrachee.

THE HOOGHLY.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
11	Arabia (s)	.....	.....
	Houghton	.....	.....
	Portia	.....	.....
	Gondola	.....	.....

DAILY IMPORTS.—15TH FEBRUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ganges (s), 501 bundles iron hoop, E. D. Estill; 25 tierces beef and 12 barrels pork, Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

FROM LONDON.

The Tweed, 38 cases oilmanstores, Daoodbhoy Abdoolhoosen; 137 casks beer, Hormusjee Pestonjee Sons.
Ardgowan, 5 hogsheads portwine, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookia.
Wellesley (s), 6 cases sherry and 7 cases brandy, Henry Rogers & Co.
Burlington, 12 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Cingala, 4 cases gin, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
British Nation, 10 cases claret and 20 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Dilharree, 10 cases brandy, Payne & Co.

FOR BORDEAUX.

Cannanore, 60 cases brandy, Dinshaw Sorabjee & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—15TH FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bennington, 56 bales cotton, Panachund Lukmechund.
Khimjee Oodowjee, 59 bales wool, Ramdass Vussonjee; 38 ba'es cotton, N. Manuckjee; 54 bales cotton, K. Sallgarum.
Daphne, 29 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Duke of Edinburgh, 1,000 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 303 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.
Sir Walter Scott, 20 bales cotton, Soonderjee Ragowjee.
Marsiana, 50 bales wool, Bhikajee Canjee.
Wellesley (s), 33 bales cotton, Mooljeebhoy Jewraj; 45 bales wool, Heurjee Ludha & Co.; 30 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 88 bales cotton, G. Mooteeal; 40 bales wool, Laljee Enderjee; 125 bales cotton, D. Vussondass; 55 bale, cotton, Dessa Chuggun.
Bellona (s), 101 bales cotton, Munsookram Cabandass; 42 bales wool, Jewraj Dewjee; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Austin Friars (s), 15 bales cotton, Teerthdass Lillaram; 100 bales wool, Culianjee Pitamber; 50 bales wool, Hurreedass Gangjee; 50 bales cotton, Jones, Scott & Co.; 75 bales wool, Jaitha Varsia; 23 bales wool, Narsjee Gopaljee; 20 bales cotton, Jones Scott & Co.; 40 bales wool, Nanjee Gopaljee.
Surat (s), 11 bales wool, Rehemoobhoy Mahomed.
Westminster, 2,400 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers; 500 bales cotton, H. Cason & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Nelson, 60 cases gum, Ludabhoy Rajeebally; 100 cases oilbanum, Hirson Khan; 4 cases pistachio, Alsen, Riche & Co.; 2,200 bundles coir yarn, Dhurumsee Morarjee; 500 bundles gall, Pragjee Bhanjee.
Surat (s), 52 cases cardamoms, B. I. S. N. Company; 69 pieces and 3 bundles E. teeth, Shurriff Darvesh; 92 pieces E. teeth, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy; 3 bundles E. teeth, Adamjee Peerbhoy; 26 cases oilbanum and 2 cases maya teeth, Dattoobhoy Dossa.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mima Thomas (s), 200 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
India (s), 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Apis (s), 50 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR VENICE.

DeRuyter (s), 1,000 bales cotton, Remington & Co.; 200 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co; 100 bales cotton, H. Casom & Co.; 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India (s), 10 bales cotton, Kunkler Preiswerck & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore (s), 90 bales cotton and 8 chests Malwa opium, B. Allabhoy; 17 chests Malwa opium, Ebrahim Noordin & Co.; 5 chests Malwa opium, Tarrachund Sitaram; 18 chests Malwa opium, R. Dunjeeshaw & Co.; 90 chests Malwa opium, D. D. Ghandy & Co.; 36 chests Malwa opium, Jasraan Kesunram; 13 chests Malwa opium, Hajee Essac Elias; 23 chests Malwa opium, Rehemoobhoy Habibbhoy; 18 chests Malwa opium, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 20 chests Malwa opium, David Sassoon & Co.; 10 chests Malwa opium, S. & D. B. Futtakia.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Travancore (s), 10 chests Malwa opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co.; 62 chests Malwa opium, Chunyram Jusraz; 8 chests Malwa opium, Tokersy Sewsa; 12 chests Malwa opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw & Co.; 7 chests Malwa opium, Narotum Poonjaram; 13 chests Malwa opium, Ramputtab Kalooram; 10 chests Malwa opium, Pooranmul Sookamund; 14 chests Malwa opium, Javureemull Dulsookroy; 12 chests Malwa opium, Goolabroy Coomlal; 13 chests Malwa opium, Lulloobhoy Lillichund; 10 chests Malwa opium, E. D. Sassoon; 25 chests Malwa opium, David Sassoon & Co.; 10 chests Malwa opium, J. Ramjush; 2 chests Malwa opium, Heeralal Ramgopall.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Travancore (s) 24 cases gum, Mooljee Jewraz.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.		Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Feb. 18	...	2 P.M. ...	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 27	...	11 A.M. ...	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 20	...	11 A.M. ...	
China	" 16	...	6 P.M. 25th	7 A.M.
Australia	" 16	...	6 P.M. 15th	7 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	" 18	...	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

NOTICE.—The REGATTA is POSTPONED to MONDAY the 27th instant, at the same hours as previously fixed.

The time for Entries for the different Races has been extended to 1 o'clock of FRIDAY the 17th instant.

The time for receiving Subscription from Members of the Club has been extended to THURSDAY the 16th instant.

HENRY MORLAND, } Joint Honorary
H. MANISTY, } Secretaries.

Bombay Yacht Club, 13th February 1871.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Annual Subscription .....Rs. 12 0
Price, per Copy..... 0 4

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum .....Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy..... 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BERKE—February 9th, at Hastings, Calcutta, the wife of A. D. Burke, of a son.
LOCKHART—February 9th, at 4 Leonard Road, Hastings, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. W. S. Lockhart, of a daughter.
SHAWROSS—February 9th, at Behcea, the wife of W. Shawcross, E. I. R., of a daughter.
WILMER—February 10th, at Meerut, the wife of Lieutenant J. R. Wilmer, Staff Corps, Topographical Survey, of a daughter.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1871.

It is a great pity that Mr. Justice Bayley had not an opportunity of addressing the jury before the case against Mr. Hewett was brought to a close. For, had the opportunity arisen, the Judge would have been able to explain what he meant by two remarks made incidentally during the course of the proceedings. One occurred at the outset of the Monday hearing. It was this—

"His Lordship—I order that any magistrate who has any power in Khandeish leave the Court. The gentlemen of *the jury will presently see the reason why* I make the order."

The next remark occurred later, and arose out of some question about the books. His Lordship said—

"The prosecution have not produced the books; in fact, I have heard nothing about them; I shall have something to say with regard to that when I address the gentlemen of the jury."

The something referred to would, doubtless, have helped to bring out the Judge's views.

The third remark was in reality a brief and important address. It was delivered after the jury had said they were unanimously of opinion that the evidence heard was "quite insufficient to convict," when a verdict of "not guilty" followed as a matter of course. The Judge said—

"Gentlemen, I entirely agree with your verdict, and I trust that the long discussion which this case had heard will result in bringing out what I cannot but fear is constantly exercised upon witnesses by the police *and others*, especially in the mofussil. So much do I fear that that is the case, and that what we have heard to-day is true, that I think it my duty to refer the whole matter to the Chief Justice, who will issue an order if he thinks proper that the executive Government may be informed of what appears to me to have been oppression exercised in an illegal or unjustifiable way. I may say that I believe the evidence of these witnesses that they were ill-treated by the mamlutdar and the chief constable. I think in the interests of justice that there should be a full enquiry in the alleged cases of ill-treatment, and also into what they have said, which I believe, that what they have stated here they said before Mr. Campbell, the magistrate."

But although the judge was precluded from addressing the jury, we are glad to see that he intends, through the Chief Justice, to hand the matter up to Government; when he will of course deliver himself of a full explanation. At present a stigma lies on the mofussil magistrates. The comprehensive term "others" may or may not include them—Mr. Justice Bayley did not define it, and we do not know exactly what it means, except that, coupled with the previous remarks of the judge, it throws a certain shade over the mofussil magistrates. Government is bound to institute an inquiry because, in consequence of what Mr. Justice Bayley has said, what he permitted to be said in another case, what was allowed to be said and acted upon by the judges on the appellate side, the character of the whole mofussil bench is more or less at stake. We do not say that it was intended to impugn their character, but we do say that sufficient care has not been taken to discriminate between the acts alleged against the police, and the general conduct and proceedings of the magistrates, or to bring well-defined and precise charges against the latter.

MR. TALBOYS WHEELER has published an extremely interesting "Journal of a voyage to Mandalay and Bhamo," performed during the two last months of 1870. Although much has been written concerning the Irrawaddy and the Burmese, yet every intelligent observer in a strange land brings fresh eyes to his task, and Mr. Wheeler evidently took a pleasure in keeping up the daily record. We do not pretend to say that it throws any new light on problems political or commercial, yet men of politics and men of commerce will be able to extract from its instructive and agreeable pages many hints for their conduct. It is obvious that the Burmese Court requires a great deal of management, and that the difficulties are increased by the inherently different notions on etiquette and other matters entertained by the races of the East and West. Consequently agents of all kinds, in those parts, should be men of tact and discretion, not to say imagination; and even with an abundant supply of these qualities there is certain to be more or less of misunderstanding. Hence patience, and a disposition not to be exacting, except on vital points, are requisite to a continuance of friendly relations. The Burmese Court, ignorant and conceited, makes perpetual mistakes, and has perpetual fancies, especially on all that concerns the condition of the Western world, and the relative potency of the different states. But more light will bring less error and perhaps more reason to the conduct of affairs. At present the Burmese appear to us frivolous, capricious, somewhat childish; the reigning motive is doubtless fear, and it cannot be otherwise until there chance to be a sovereign and statesmen with larger views.

As regards the opening up of trade with Western China Mr. Wheeler formed a definite, and, as it appears to us, a sensible estimate. "The great problem as regards Bhamo," he writes, "is whether this trade can ever be restored by re-opening the abandoned route, which in former years ran over the Kachyen hills towards Western China. The route over the hills could now be opened with ease, thanks to the good understanding which has been established by Captain Strover with the Kachyen chiefs. But Western China is unsafe. Some eighteen years ago a Mussulman colony, known as the Panthays, which had for centuries been settled in the province of Yunan, and been tolerably faithful servants of the Chinese Emperor, suddenly broke out into open rebellion, defeated the Chinese authorities, and established themselves in the city of Talifoo. But though the Panthays have defeated the Chinese in the open field, the latter encouraged several robber chiefs to harass the Panthays and keep the roads closed. When order is restored, and the Panthays and Chinese settle down as friendly neighbours, the old caravans from Western China may be expected to come down to Bhamo; and then there will be great rejoicings in this trading city, for prosperity will flow into it from all quarters. Silks, furs and tea will be brought to Bhamo, and piece-goods and hardware will be carried back to the far off city of Talifoo. Under existing circumstances Bhamo has been dwindling away. History has repeated here, in this remote quarter, precisely what has befallen the great cities of the ancient world. When the Romans obtained possession of the Mediterranean trade, Tyre and Sidon passed into nothingness. When the land route through the Arabian desert was abandoned for the water route through the Red Sea, Petra and Edom became a howling wilderness. Whether Bhamo is to become a mere fishing village, or is once again to become an emporium of trade, depends upon whether the Panthays and Chinese can become friendly neighbours." We have quoted the whole passage because it is the latest utterance by a competent observer, and, as we think, puts the question on the right footing. As soon as the conditions under which trade can be carried on are fulfilled, there will not be much difficulty in overcoming the opposition of the Burmese Court; but obviously, neither we nor the King of Ava can do anything towards a settlement of Western China. In the meantime, if there are means, we can gradually improve the navigation of the Irrawaddy and our relations with the Court and people of Burmah, so that when the moment arrives—should it ever arrive—for working trade with Western China, we shall stand in the best attainable position to profit by it.

The reader must not suppose that the diary is full of dry matters of politics and commerce. On the contrary it abounds with quiet, yet telling, descriptive passages, and odd anecdotes, whereof take these by way of specimens. The Burmese Government suddenly prohibited Europeans from slaughtering any cow or calf, and took away a calf which Major McMahon was about to have killed and cut up on board the steamer. Finally, after an amusing encounter between the Prime Minister and Political Agent, the latter got his calf back again. "The action of the Burmese Government," says Mr. Wheeler, "in this matter of slaughtering calves was somewhat inconsistent, as a very short time previously twelve bullocks had been slaughtered, under the orders of the Burmese officials, for the purpose of greasing one of the King's new flats which was about to be launched. It is however due to the officials to explain that this extreme measure was only carried out as an act of urgent necessity, and not until after every cake of soap, scented or otherwise, procurable in Mandalay, had been bought up for the purpose." A novel use for cakes of scented or other soap; and a good illustration of the administrative forwardness of the Mandalay Admiralty. Again, the following is recorded *apropos* of Mr. Wheeler's visit to the King:—"Some of these interviews with the King at Mandalay must be amusing from the incongruities which are occasionally displayed. A few months ago a barrister from Rangoon persisted in being introduced to His Majesty in his wig and gown. The Court officials were utterly dumbfoundered by the wig, whilst the King fairly roared with laughter. At length after full explanations had been requested and received, the King asked what the wig cost. The learned gentleman took the question in a figurative sense, as applicable to the entire cost of his legal education, and replied ten thousand rupees. This reply has puzzled His Majesty to the last degree, and to this day he occasionally refers to the extraordinary cost of the marvellous wig." Estimated on this basis, what is the worth of the Bombay High Court? There is a good deal of unpretending humour scattered through pages to which we shall recur again.

It is incorrect to state that Dr. Lumsdaine has been appointed to superintend the forthcoming Census in this Presidency. The employment of Dr. Lumsdaine in that capacity has been suggested, but we doubt whether the papers have even yet been sent up to the Government of India for sanction. Nor is it likely that his pay, if appointed, will be Rs. 2,000 a month.

THE increased charges for telegraphic messages were settled independently of the Government of India, but that Government has now, so we are informed, very reluctantly sanctioned the retrograde scale. The influence of the Government, we believe, extends to Fao and Teheran. The alleged reason for the increase on both lines is that they were losing, or at least not paying. The Red Sea Company, anticipating a much larger traffic, based their rates on that assumption; and both companies, we are told, found the rates unremunerative. Turkey maintains her rates, but we believe she is a loser thereby. More light will be thrown on the whole case when we get "accounts;" meantime the public is naturally indignant at the enormous increase which is prohibitory to many persons, and "bowls" accordingly. Will not the companies make some public explanation? It is imperatively required.

WE understand that the young Chief of Morvie has gone to Rajcote to join the Rajcoomar College.

THE "Deccan Herald" says—"The ceremony of the turning of the first sod of the Hydrabad Railway has been, in consequence of some difficulties in the way, postponed. Sir Salar Jung has gone out into the Hydrabad districts for the present, and will not return until the end of this month. It will be at the Hydrabad end of the proposed line that the ceremony will take place, and not at Goolburga, as we previously heard." Was there any day actually fixed for the ceremony of sod-turning?

WE learn from the "Englishman" that the new arrangements for the Military Financial Department have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and the details are now being prepared for carrying them out. The basis of the plan is to grade all the officers holding appointments of an equal salary together: thus those holding appointments of Rs. 1,000 a month will be graded together according to the time of service on the staff, and those of Rs. 800 in the same manner. When a vacancy occurs in the higher-paid grade, the next for promotion will obtain the higher rate of pay, without necessarily vacating his actual appointment at the time, thus retaining the experience of each officer in the office in which he has long served. There will be also some economy in the new arrangements.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

LONDON, 15TH FEBRUARY.

The transport Serapis has arrived at Portsmouth.

Belfort has concluded an armistice and wishes to capitulate.

Paris is very quiet. Food is abundant.

The Armistice has been further prolonged for a week.

At the second meeting of the National Assembly the Government of Defence resigned, but they retain power until a new Government shall have been formed.

It is estimated that two-thirds of the members elected are Monarchists.

M. Jules Favre has returned to Paris.

Garibaldi has resigned his command and his seat as a representative.

MILITARY ITEMS.

THE services of Surgeon-Major J. Lumsdaine have been, at his own request, placed at the disposal of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

MAJOR R. CAULFIELD, Madras Army, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

MAJOR G. C. HUXHAM, Bengal Staff Corps, has been granted furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

CAPTAIN E. L. STICHELIN, Bengal Staff Corps, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

CAPTAIN A. MURRAY, Bengal Staff Corps, has been granted furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

LIEUTENANT G. M. CRUICKSHANK, Royal (Bombay) Engineers, Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach, has been granted furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

CAPTAIN F. D. MANDER, General List, Assistant Executive Engineer, Kaira District, has been granted furlough to Europe, on private affairs, for two years, from date of departure in March next, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

CAPTAIN W. H. WILSON, Staff Corps, Superintendent of Police, Nassick District, has been allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on private affairs, from on or about the 11th March next, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

CONDUCTOR T. REILLY, Ordnance Department, Bombay, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

SUB-CONDUCTOR A. MCDONALD, Ordnance Department, Bombay, has been granted furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

BOMBAY.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE, per steamer Dalhousie, will be closed at the General Post Office on the 16th instant (to-day) at 10 A.M.

HINDOO HOLIDAY.—The High Court, Small Causes and Police Courts, and several Government offices will be closed to-morrow on account of the Sivratri holiday.

OUR SEAMEN.—The Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain A. C. F., acknowledges with thanks the receipt of a parcel of periodicals for distribution among sailors from the Acting Secretary S. P. G.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday committed Soolan Rahim for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of stealing five gold ornaments, value Rs. 188, belonging to Withuldas Juggonath.

FIRE.—On Tuesday morning, about 4 o'clock, a fire broke out in a shop in a chawl belonging to the Hon'ble Munguldas Nathoobhoy, near the old market. A manual fire-engine was brought to the spot, and the fire soon put out. The damage done to property is estimated at Rs. 200.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—During January last Mr. Spencer, third judge of the Small Cause Court, disposed of in all 558 cases,—in 503 of the cases verdict was given for plaintiffs, in 23 for defendants, and 32 non-suited. Professional gentlemen were engaged in sixty of the cases,—of these three were counsel, 21 attorneys, and 62 pleaders.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the band of H. E. the Governor at the esplanade this evening:—

March	J Lombardic ..... W. J. W.
Overture	Gustavus ..... Auber.
Selection (Op)	Gemma di Vergy ..... Donizetti
Valse	Flowers of the Sea ..... Coote
Polanaise	Lebewohl ..... Goedecke
Quadrille	Spanish Beauty ..... Relle
Galop	Vivandière ..... Coote

THE Standing Medical Committee will assemble at the office of the Deputy Inspector General, B. M. S., Bombay, to-day, at 12 o'clock, to examine Dr. Summers, Deputy Inspector General; Surgeon Gulland, 1-6th Regiment; Captain J. Whitty, 95th Regiment; Staff Assistant Surgeon D. C. W. Heatter; Major Berry, 26th Regiment; Quartermaster Kirkham, 22nd Brigade R. A.; Assistant Surgeon Jameson, 2-19th Brigade R. A., and such other officers as may appear before it.

ACTION ON A REDRAFT.—At the Small Cause Court yesterday, before Mr. J. O'Leary, first judge, a case was called for hearing, in which Mr. William Moir and others were the plaintiffs, and Jokiram Hurnarayen was defendant. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 516-15, amount of Messrs. Baring Brothers and Company's redraft, at 30 days' sight, and due on 15th January. Plaintiffs also claimed Rs. 40-1, on account of interest for 310 days at 9 per cent., and Rs. 21-8, noting charges. It being intimated that the case had been settled out of Court, it was struck off the list.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—A coroner's inquest was held on Tuesday at Ardasser Dady Street, on the body of a Parsee lad, aged about fifteen years, and named Shapoorjee Hormusjee. On the day in question, about 2 P.M., a Parsee was working in the cooperage, in Parsiwady gully, when his attention was attracted by his hearing the splash of water in a well. He went out immediately and saw some clothes lying by the side of the well. He raised an alarm, and a Parsee came to the well and dived into it and brought out the boy, who was then dead. The jury found that the deceased was accidentally drowned in a well.

COUNTERFEIT COIN.

ABDOOLA CURRIM KHOODABUX was charged at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, with having in his possession twelve counterfeit two-anna silver pieces, knowing that they were counterfeit. On the 16th January last, prisoner went to one Meean Toola Buxoo, a native confectioner, and purchased four cakes for a piece each. He gave the confectioner a two-anna piece and asked for change. Buxoo sounded the coin, but as it did not ring properly. He told prisoner, "This is a false two-anna piece; give me copper." Prisoner said he had no other money in his possession. The conversation attracted the notice of a policeman, who went up and enquired what the matter was. Prisoner, in answer to the policeman, said he had no other pieces on his person. On a search however being made, twelve false two-anna pieces were found concealed in different parts of his dress. He was thereupon taken into custody. The evidence shewed that the false coins were made of copper and zinc. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 11th February, 1871.

Open 312 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	45,445	5	11
Merchandize	61,357	6	8
Electric Telegraph	503	0	0
Total Rs.	1,07,305	12	7
Corresponding week in February, 1870. Open 312 Miles.			
Coaching	45,854	12	4
Merchandize	59,709	6	9
Earth Toxins	1,547	8	0
Electric Telegraph	540	8	6
Total Rs.	1,07,652	3	7
Decrease	346	7	0

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 15th Feb., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 15th Feb., 12-20 P.M From Continent of Europe via Russia, 15th Feb., 11-59 A.M. America via Russia, 15th Feb., 6-30 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; clear beyond; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—15TH FEB., 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.
Via Russia, 15th Feb., 12-20 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 2 hours 15 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 15th Feb., 1-15 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 2 hours 5 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.
Via Russia, 14th Feb., 10-10 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 8 hours 25 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 14th Feb., 9-15 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 4 hours 50 minutes.
America via Red Sea, 15th Feb., 12-55 P.M Greenwich time. Time in transit, 11 hours 58 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 14th to 9 P.M. of the 15th February is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	1 20	0 5
" Calcutta	6 7	0 20
" Madras	5 20	0 3
" Galle	11 56	8 41

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

THERE were in all 238 prisoners in the House of Correction on Saturday last. Of these 158 were natives, and the remaining 80 were Europeans. 74 of the prisoners were under sentences from the High Court, 4 from the Court of Petty Sessions, 130 from the Police Magistrates, and 30 from Military Courts Martial.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE BARQUE CONSTANCE, 313 tons, Captain W. Ryter, arrived yesterday from Mauritius with a cargo of 6,527

THE LUSHAIS.

(*Observer*, Feb. 11.)

BETWEEN the eastern districts of Bengal and the empire of Ava is interposed a great mountain system, of which we know little more than that it is peopled by numerous savage tribes of warlike habits and predatory instincts. From the western face of this central range, the general run of which is north and south, branch off almost at right angles two minor systems, the one separating the valley of Assam from the districts of Cachar, Sylhet, and Mymensing; the other shutting off Cachar and Sylhet from Chittagong, Noakhali, and the Bay of Bengal. In the first of these cross ranges live the various tribes of Nagas, the Sintangs, the Khasias, and the Garos, all of whom, in days past, habitually raided on the lowlands to their north and south, defying for many years the attempts of our frontier officers to bring them to order. Now, happily, a wise policy of direct management by chosen officers, supported by a show of strength adequate to repress outrage, has brought the beginnings of civilisation and peace home to these wild and warring tribes; and the northern marches of Cachar, Sylhet and Mymensing have been for some years free from the incursions which were wont annually to disturb them. The attention of Government and of the public has of late been chiefly drawn to the southern range, the eastern half of which is sown in the maps as "Lushai tribes, unsurveyed," the western portion constituting Hill Tippera, that anomalous little tract which became, we believe, a kingdom by mistake. A series of raids unparalleled for daring and atrocity has, within the last ten years, been perpetrated on British territory, north and south, by tribes issuing from these hills; and if the slaughter of its native subjects was not enough to lead the Government to deal seriously with the facts, there is some hope that the English blood which has been recently spilt, and the European interests that are now imperilled, will compel a speedy adoption of measures well fitted to punish for the past, and prevent similar outrage for the future.

To understand these raids properly, it is necessary to remember that the Lushai country, though it intervenes between Cachar and Chittagong, does not on the south look down upon the plains. It merges in the outer ridges and broken spurs of the mountain system dividing Chittagong from Burmah, upon which various peaceful tribes under our rule carry on a "joom" cultivation of cotton and rice. The Chittagong Hill Tracts are under a European officer, and are flanked on the east and north-east by the savage races of Shindoos, Howlongs, Syloos and Rutton Poea's clan. The Howlongs, and Syloos and Rutton Poea's people, as well as the tribes living north of the warterpent between Cachar and Chittagong, are generally known as Lushais. We have thus Cachar Lushais and Chittagong Lushais: the former always raiding to the north, and the latter—it was till this year supposed—confining their ravages to Arracan, the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and Tippera. There is reason to believe that some of the chiefs of the Cachar Lushais are connected by blood or marriage with chiefs of the Howlongs and Syloos; and although there is no such thing as a Lushai confederacy, each chief being as a rule independent, there is no doubt that, for purposes of war and plunder, temporary alliances are made, and formidable bands are got together. With the help of a map, the local conditions of the frontier in this quarter will now, we trust, be tolerably clear.

Let us next briefly summarise the history of these hills for the last ten years, and of the raids committed by the tribes there dwelling. To take the Chittagong side first. In January 1860, five hundred Lushais, under Rutton Poea, their chief, swept across the north of our hill tracts, burst into the plains of Tippera, burnt 15 villages, butchered 185 British subjects, and carried captive 100 souls. In those days we avenged the slaughter of our people where we could, and precisely one year afterwards, a body of military police, under Captain Raban, penetrated to Rutton Poea's village, and inflicted considerable chastisement on him and on his tribe. This policy of vigor brought its own reward. It was followed by the unconditional submission of the chief; and the subsequent establishment of a chain of police posts has, ever since, kept the hill tracts north of the Kurnafoolie free from raids. Rutton Poea has continued friendly. He has given information from time to time of raids contemplated by his neighbours the Howlongs and Syloos. He dare not render more active help owing to the exigencies of his own position. And naturally enough he does not scruple to intrigue in order to maintain his advantage as the sole medium of communication between us and the other Lushais near him. These Lushais, chiefly Howlongs, as well as the more southern and still more warlike Shindoos, have raided frequently on the south of our hill tracts, where the population is spare, and the police posts few and far between. The whole of these tracts is indeed a confused jumble of broken hills and ravines covered with the densest jungle, where the only paths are the beds of torrents. The climate is for three-fourths of the year deadly to natives of the plains, and posts can only therefore be maintained during the cold season. Their effect is at best rather moral than practically formidable. Many attempts have been made to cultivate amicable relations with the Howlongs and Syloos. The greater number of their chiefs swore not long since oaths of friendship with Captain Lewin, the Superintendent of the Hills, but the Howlongs have always been insolent in manner, and frequently in active hostility, while the Syloos have been more open to conciliatory overtures.

Turning now to the Cachar frontier, we find that the Lushai tribes north of the waterpent are divided apparently into two sets, the one living on the upper waters of the Dullessur, the other approached by the valley of the Sonai. In 1862 (to pass over all previous outrages) Sukpilal, a chief of the western section on the Dullessur, made a savage raid upon Hill Tippera, and on villages lying in the south-east corner of Sylhet. For four years desultory attempts were made by the local officers in Cachar to ascertain Sukpilal's precise position, and to open communications with him. It was thought possible that he had not intended to attack British territory, and that he would on demand surrender the captives, and give pledges of his future good behaviour. Negociation failing, police were in 1866 got together for a punitive expedition, but the difficulty of penetrating to an uncertain goal through an unknown country, led to its abandonment. The Lushais had clearly, so far, no cause to repent of their evil deeds. The policy of 1866 was not in this instance one of vigour, but years had been lost in tracing the offenders. In December 1868, Sukpilal again raided in Tippera and Sylhet, and on the 15th of January 1869, Lushais burnt the tea-houses at Loharbund in Cachar, and attacked Monierkhal. The Cachar raiders were supposed to be of the Sonai tribes, but were probably acting in concert with Sukpilal. To punish these outrages, a great military expedition was taken in hand. Three columns were to enter the Lushai country, one by the Sonai valley, one by the Dullessur, and the third from Sylhet through the Tippera Hills. The Sylhet attack eventually dwindled to a police reconnoissance. This party marched through the hills till it got close to Sukpilal's villages, and there finding itself in hot quarters, fired upon, and unsupported, it very wisely came away again, rapidly. The Dullessur column was the main attack, and to uphold its dignity and ensure success, it waited for guns, and elephants, and grenadiers, until the rains were just about to begin. It then marched a few miles into the hills, got very wet, and came back again, *re infectâ*. The Sonai party was more persevering, and somewhat more successful. It got up to some Lushai villages, but not being certain who were the guilty parties, it frightened the neighbourhood generally by firing a few rounds in the air, accepted conciliatory chickens from the chiefs around, and returned covered with glory and mud to Cachar. Up to this point, again, the results seem to be that the Lushais may have been a little scared, but had not yet been hurt or punished for their repeated misdeeds. We must remember that they know but very little of us or of our power; that like all ignorant savages they have great ideas of their own prowess, and the majority of them have good reason to believe in the inaccessibility of their present sites. In view of this state of things, the local officers and the local Government urged strongly upon the Government of India, the propriety of sending into the country a carefully organised expedition at the very commencement of the next cold weather, not necessarily to burn and slay, but to convince the tribes of our power to punish, and to open up communications with Chittagong. It was also suggested that permanent security could not be looked for until we had treated the Lushai tract as the Garo Hills and Khasiah Hills had been treated, by placing an English officer with a strong guard in the midst of it, and doing away entirely with the anomaly of allowing a hostile and savage strip of highlands to intervene between two British districts. The Supreme Government would not, however, hear of an expedition. It declared itself according to the Administration Report, "averse, *on principle*, to move bodies of troops and armed police, even in limited numbers, in order to effect reprisal for outrages on any part of our extended frontier." Another policy was now to be tried. The Lushais were to be taken in hand by a special officer, but his influence was to be based on conciliation and not on respect. He was to lead by love, not govern by salutary fear. Now in savage countries, conciliation is too often only the Latin equivalent for rum and rupees. In the case of the Lushais, we believe, it eventually involved gifts of green pyjamas. It means, in short, cozening where we cannot compel.

There is much to be said for the view of the case taken by Lord Mayo's advisers. The difficult nature of the country, the uncertainty of our being able to inflict *adequate retribution* to produce any lasting effect, were strong reasons for discountenancing an expedition. But if the Lushais were beyond the reach of punishment, they were also beyond the pale of negotiation. The Government, however, thought otherwise. Mr. Edgar, the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, to whom some of the Sonai chiefs had, when fearing an expedition, sent messengers, was directed to visit the hills with a guard, and endeavour to establish amicable relations with the tribes. What the results of Mr. Edgar's mission really were, and how the geographical information acquired by his companion, Major Macdonald, has improved our position and ability to punish for the renewed outrages of the present year, we must enquire hereafter. It is, however, only too apparent that such overtures coming after such marked failures to coerce, were open to the most fatal misconstruction.

MILITARY EDUCATION.

(*Observer.*)

THE most utterly amorphous, unintelligible institution in the world is the Native Army of the Bengal Presidency. This no one will deny who has watched during the past thirteen years the accidental deposits, the purely fortuitous accretions which have finally resulted in this singular formation. As for the individual officer, his position is a riddle that would tax the powers of Œdipus. Reserving for discussion upon future occasions the probable consequences of this anarchic condition, we propose at present to confine ourselves to one question—the military education of officers serving with native troops. At present, beyond learning how to move a single battalion on parade, it is almost impossible for an officer to acquire any knowledge of his profession. He may spend years in this country without once seeing a large body of troops in motion. No one will deny the danger and impolicy of this state of things; the difficulty is to propose a remedy. In this dilemma we have a remedy which would, we believe, go far to correct this dangerous want of knowledge, without bringing with it an alarming increase of expenditure. Let the Government establish examinations similar to the examinations in the native languages which officers are obliged to pass in order to obtain staff employ. An ascending scale of pecuniary rewards should be attached to these examinations in proportion to their stringency. The subjects would, of course, differ for infantry and cavalry. The infantry officer should be expected to understand the theory of field fortifications, the most approved method of defending houses, bridges, narrow mountain passes, and the like. The cavalry officer, in like manner, would have to show that he had studied the best mode of handling his arm in the presence of an enemy, whether in the way of reconnaissances, or on the actual field of battle. To these should be added at least one book on the larger parts of the art of war, and a familiar acquaintance with the various systems of raising, organising, and equipping the armies of the great military powers of Europe. An examination of this description might be made compulsory upon all officers serving in the Indian Army, and in the receipt of staff pay. We are confident that if some system was adopted such as that we have sketched, the good results would be very speedily apparent. Certain it is that something must be done, and that speedily, to correct the present state of things. Our proposal, we submit, is the cheapest that could be adopted, and would in the lapse of time inevitably diffuse a sort of tradition of military knowledge through the whole service, which would be hauded down from one generation to another.

NOTES FROM CACHAR.

(*Englishman*, Feb. 13.)

THE following sketch of our *eventful* week in Cachar may prove of interest to the public. At all events, in the hope that it will, I devote a little of the leisure said to be so much at the disposal of a tea planter to committing them to paper, trusting to memory a great deal for the correctness of my dates.

On the 23rd, Monday, the Loosbais attacked, in the first place, a Cacharee poonjee to the west of Ainah Khal, killing about 15 of the villagers. Almost simultaneously with this they opened an attack on Messrs. Begg, Dunlop, & Co.'s garden, Cutlee Cherra, and a private garden, the property of Mr. G. Sillar; it is surmised that the latter must have taken place first from the complete surprise attendant on it. Mr. Sillar and his guest Mr. Winchester were about to sit to breakfast when the doorway was filled with armed men and the alarm given. There was short time for deliberation, and although I believe there were guns in the house, they were not loaded, and these two gentlemen did what was perhaps the safest course under the circumstances, viz., ran for the nearest point of jungle. A spattering volley followed them, and unfortunately Mr. Winchester fell to it, pierced through the back. He was carrying his little daughter at the time, and it is presumed the savages have carried her off, as no trace of her can be found. Mr. Sillar managed to get away, and after some time made his way over to Barry Kandy, a neighbouring garden.

The attack of Cutlee Cherra was gallantly repulsed on Monday, and though renewed on Tuesday twice, it met with no better success. By evening Mr. Metcalfe, and about 6 or 8 planters, with some policemen, came to the aid of the little garrison and made all safe. Mr. Bagshawe modestly fixes the killed of the enemy at about 4, which does not speak much for the shooting of the garrison. However, they effected their object, and the community owe them thanks for the prevention of more European bloodshed, as well as from realizing the fact of a lady falling into the hands of such inhuman savages, for the wife of the manager and her two infant children were of the garrison.

Indefinite news of all these outrages reached the authorities in Silchar late at night on the day they occurred, and took a definite character before midday of Tuesday, the 24th.

I gather that when the intelligence came in, the Deputy Commissioner and District Superintendent of Police were away from Silchar, and to judge by appearances, "khoda janta kidhur," for there was racing and chasing hither and thither, it is said, from Monday night till Friday afternoon, before they were found. Of course they were on duty however, and such unavoidable absences can't be helped now and then. The Assistant Deputy Commissioner acted with a promptitude and decision worthy of the emergency, strengthening guards here, and forwarding guards there; and we had a calm for Wednesday and Thursday, but on Friday morning a large body of the savages attacked Monier Khall and Dhermia Khall. The garrison of the stockade at the former place had barely time to get into the stockade at all, and then only effected it at the expense of several wounded, but none, I believe, killed. Messrs. Eglinton, Pearce, and W. Shaw were of the party, and during all Friday a brisk fire was kept up on both sides, the main object of the garrison being to prevent the approach of any of their assailants close enough to the stockade for enabling them to throw fire into the thatch of the shed in stockade. On Friday night Mr. Daly, our District Superintendent, started for Monier Khall, with a reinforcement of, I believe, 45 men, and after some hard fighting he succeeded in making his way to Monier Khall by 10 next morning, but his rear guard in charge of the baggage fell into an ambuscade laid by the enemy, and five of the nine sepoys of the 4th Native Infantry, constituting the escort, were killed (at the first volley, it is believed), and about 300 rounds of ammunition fell into the enemy's hands.

The Howlongs fought with a method and pluck that rather disconcerted our police force and sepoys, and a list of seven killed and six wounded in one sortie and four days' defensive operations tended towards giving our troops by no means a mean opinion of the prowess of the enemy, and it is said some of the 4th N. I.—under the belief, I suppose, that the act entailed less risk of person—either refused to advance to the attack, or advancing a short distance, deemed prudence the better part of valor, and retreated unsolicited. Unless rumour lies, Lord Napier of Magdala ought to have business on his hands relating to this affair. During Friday night Messrs. Pearce and Shaw left the stockade, slipping down the Sonai river. Mr. Eglinton preferred remaining behind, and did not leave the stockade until he did so in company with Mr. Daly on Monday afternoon. It seems on Sunday evening the Looshais moved off, having despatched their plunder in instalments to the southward, it being observed that there was a diminution in their number each day. These savages were, it seems, but indifferently armed, that is to say, they had but few guns compared to the numbers that came forward (some say as many as 400 fighting men and 300 camp followers), this requirement being made up by the "dow," which is such a formidable weapon in the hands of a skilful user of it—and spears of all descriptions and sizes, from the orthodox properly made article to that that could only in courtesy be called so, viz., a bamboo sharpened at both ends and hardened in the fire; an ugly weapon, and one by no means to be despised; they were dressed in dirtyish blue home-spun "khesses" ors heets, and when moving up to the attack they kept up a monotonous grunt of encouragement to each other.

Putting aside the naturally savage object, slaughter and heads, these fiends seemed but to have one other, and that was to lay hands on all the lead and iron they could find. Sheet lead cases were ripped open and removed to the extent of about 25 cwt. from Monier Khall and Dhermial Khall, not to speak of what was taken from Alexandrapore. It was strange to say, however, not a house in Monier Khall or Dhermia Khall was burnt down, nor were stores of the nature of dall, rice, ghee, tobacco, &c., removed, though manure forks and spades were ruthlessly chopped off at the junction of the iron with the handle. Cows were killed in all directions and left untouched, though ponys evidently came into their culinary list, for they killed and ate four of these animals belonging to the two gardens they last attacked. It seemed to be a rule with them to decapitate all corpses of the enemy, though, as far as I can learn, this plan was not followed in the Hylacandy attack.

They uniformly removed their own dead, leaving no clue by which to arrive at an idea as to what their loss could have been, though it is assumed that their casualties must have ranged at from 30 to 50 in killed and wounded. With a view to the future, it has, I think, been seen that the policy so much advocated by our Deputy Commissioner, and on which he has as good as staked his reputation, is an utter failure. I do not even believe in his beleved friend Sookpilal, for had that worthy chosen he could have given *such* warning as would entirely have guarded the frontier against attack. In credit, however, to Mr. Edgar, I would say that a wee bird has been whispering it all over Cachar that some such notice was sent, but whether in time or not it can't be said. If in time, why was not the news flashed to all the outlying gardens without delay? Mr. Edgar seems not only to have been infatuated himself, but to have imbued his subordinates here with the same reckless trust in savages, forgetful that the bribing of Sookpilal by Mr. Edgar and his Government might tempt other tribes south of him to "go in" for a similar profitable investment. In this case Mr. Edgar's resolute blindness will seem even to impartial eyes more than merely blameable. Early in December last unmistakable signs of scouts were met with by Renpa Muntri Kookie; in fact, when the scouts were *challenged*, they ran away to a man. This was reported to Mr. Edgar before he left on his expedition. What notice did he take of it? Did he mention it to Government? Why, answering the first will answer the second query. He pooh-poohed it here. In consequence, Government never heard that there were any signs of a disturbance on this frontier. This occurred in December; in January, the known "raiding" month of Cachar, where were our head officials? Not at their posts, as they should have been.

A THEATRICAL FIASCO.

THERE was quite an excitement among the literary, theatrical, and artistic world of London on Monday last (Jan. 16) caused by the production of a new play, called *War*, by Mr. Thomas Robertson, the author of *Caste Society*, *Ours*, &c., who has for the past few years enjoyed a pre-eminent popularity among his countrymen as their sole dramatic author. This exceptional interest was due no doubt in part to the fact that the story was presumed to turn on the incidents of the present war, but in part also to the fact that it is feared by Mr. Robertson's personal friends that it will be his last production, as his state of health unhappily leaves little hope of his recovery from his present lingering illness. Every seat in the house from ground to ceiling had been taken a week in advance, and members of the Garrick Club and various notabilities of greater and lesser note, among them Mr. Southern, were content to sit aloft in the gallery among the gods. The very pretty theatre (the *St. James's*), which has been quite changed from its old form, disclosed faces notorious and known, familiar as household words, from every "coign of vantage," and when the curtain drew up all was excitement and anxiety. Unluckily as in too many mundane affairs the "unforeseen happened," and the anticipated delight was a failure. *War* ended where most wars begin by a collapse of the piece. The mountain only brought forth a mouse. Mr. O'Connor had been sent to Sedan to sketch the battle-field, and had produced two tawdry and very stagey scenes of the quite traditional stage-scene kind, and Mr. Robertson had invoked the tremendous aid of the bloodiest conflict of all time, to launch the miserablest cock boat of a partial translation from the French, of a love-sick story into which a Frenchman and German had been dragged, to give semblance to the title and some colour to the theme.

There is very little need to furnish the plot. A French officer's wooing of the daughter of a German citizen and the separation of the lovers by the war, in which Oscar de Rochevannes, the hero, is supposed to be killed, with his ultimate return in health and spirits, epitomizes it all. This is the result of the tremendous exorcism. The opening scene is at Sevenoaks where the papa (Hartmann) of the bride in prospective has a pleasant villa. We are introduced to the bridesmaids and their presents. Just as everything promises to go as pleasantly and "merry as the marriage bell" war is declared, the bridegroom and his father, soldiers both, are ordered to join their regiments, and we have a little repeal of the first act of *Ours* and a small parody of *Romeo and Juliet* to boot. The next act lands us at Sedan after the battle, and here approach the bride and her papa as emissaries of the Red Cross, brassard on arm. Oscar is wounded and apparently dying, and insists on being married, and married the young couple are, but with greater deference to dramatic exigency than to the laws of humanity or even of probability. He is left rather unnecessarily and cruelly to die at Sedan. The last act is at Sevenoaks, and is one of those anticlimaxes for which Mr. Robertson has been rather famous. The author driven to extend his play by an act has tried to eke out the story by borrowing largely from Madame Girardin's play, "*La foie fait peur*." To make the scene occupy the prescribed time a young lady recited Mr. Tennyson's "In Memoriam" at length, with very bad pronunciation and out of all metre, and we have the tremendous intelligence of Oscar's revival told three distinct times on the stage to three different persons by way of breaking the news gradually, and this repetition did not cease until a very impatient member of the gods yelled out, "Can't you tell somebody else?"

So far as the immediate verdict of the persons present was given, and there was no reticence in this respect, the play was most unequivocally damned. Had it been the German war itself it could not more emphatically have been condemned. The storm of hisses at the end sounded like a volley of musketry, or what a Milesian would call the "*feu de joie*" of a soldier's funeral. It outraged probability,—it was tedious, it was dull, and was, like Dr. Johnson's famous leg of mutton, badly cooked, badly dressed, and badly brought to table. The acting was no better than the piece. Oscar was played by a Mr. Melwin, a second rate walking gentleman from the Theatre Royal, Scarborough. The heroine was very moderately presented by a young lady too inexperienced in her art to inspire one with respect, and the father of the bridegroom by Mr. Henri Nertann, an admirable actor enough in French, but who laboured under the disadvantage of a decidedly too Parisian accent. Out of very proper consideration for the author under the circumstances the papers have avoided censure, but he is too well fortified in his estimation of his own powers to be dismayed by a chance failure, or to be cast down by the fortunes of *War*.

As a small incident connected with its production, it may be mentioned that the leader of the orchestra had introduced "*The Marseillaise*," "The Rhine Watch," and "Rule Britannia" into the overture; the first was greeted with tremendous cheers and applause; the two latter tunes, with hisses. The English present appeared to think that it was not quite the season to air our vainglorious boasts about ruling the waves which we didn't seem, as the schoolboy suggested, "to rule straight." The "times are out of joint," the theme was badly chosen, the tunes jarred, and the whole was a *fiasco*.—*London Letter*.

MODERN WHIST.

WE extract the following from an admirable paper entitled "Modern Whist," which appears in the new number of the *Quarterly Review*:—

We may now endeavour to give a general idea of what the game is in its most improved form.

The great feature of modern whist is the more perfect cultivation than formerly of the relations existing between the two players who are in partnership with each other. As these players have a community of interests, it is evidently desirable that they should act in conjunction. If the two hands could be put together and played as one, great advantage would clearly result; for not only would the strong points of each still preserve their full value, but special benefits would arise from the combination; just as the junction and co-operation of two divisions of an army would give more powerful results than could be obtained by their divided action. The modern play aims at carrying out this principle to the farthest extent possible. It forbids the player to consider his own hand apart from that of his partner, commanding him to treat both in strict union, and to make every step conducive to the joint interests of the pair.

Simple and obvious as this principle appears, it is only very lately, after a century and a quarter of tentative approximations, that it has become fully recognised. The fact of the community of interests was, of course, always patent, but many of the earlier rules were either antagonistic to, or at least imperfectly fitted for, efficient combined play; and the tendency of the latest improvements has been either to abolish or to modify these, so as to make the combination of the hands the ruling principle, the great basis from which the whole play springs.

Now, in order that this combination may be properly effected, it is requisite that each partner should adopt the same general system of treating his hand; for there are several different modes of trick-making, according to either of which a player may regulate the general design of his play. These are fully investigated by Dr. Pole, and the discussion forms one of the best parts of his essay. He shows clearly that the only system which adapts itself favourably to the combination of the hands, is that of endeavouring to make tricks, by "establishing" and "bringing in" a *long suit*. Suppose, for example, you hold six spades; after a few leads of the suit you will probably be left with the full command of it, and every card, however small, will then make a trick, if led, and not trumped by the adversary. So essential is the adoption of this system to the interests of the combined hands, that Dr. Pole incorporates it in what he terms the fundamental theory of the modern scientific game, which is—

"That the hands of the two partners shall not be played singly and independently, but shall be combined and treated as one. And that in order to carry out most effectually this principle of combination, each partner shall adopt the long-suit system as the general basis of his play."

It is easy to trace how all the more important rules of modern play arise out of this theory. Take, for instance, the *management of trumps*, which is a great stumbling-block to ill-educated players. It is obvious that the chief obstacle to making long suits is their being ruffed, and that the advantage will be with that party who, having predominant numeral strength in trumps, can succeed in drawing those of the adversaries. Five trumps are generally sufficient for this purpose; and hence the rule, that if you hold this number, or more, you should lead them. Three or four leads will generally disarm both opponents, and you will still have one or more left to bring in your own or your partner's long suit, and to stop those of the enemy.

So important is the trump-lead under these circumstances, that, in the modern game, a conventional signal, or *call for trumps*, has been introduced, by which, if the holder of a strong trump-hand cannot get the lead early, he may intimate his strength to his partner, and so call on him to lead them as soon as he can. We shall have occasion to speak of this more fully hereafter. The old-fashioned objection to "lead up to an honour," as well as the direction to "lead through an honour," both vanish under the modern system. Either is right, if you are strong in trumps; neither, if otherwise.

It is imperative that your trump-lead be returned by your partner the first opportunity. Hesitation in this is inexcusable, as endangering the great benefit your strength would confer on the combined hands.

If you hold only *four* trumps, much discretion is required as to leading them; and with three or less, which is numerical weakness, a trump-lead at the commencement of the hand is seldom justifiable. The proper application of trumps, when weak, is to use them for ruffing, if they escape being drawn by the adversary.

Several minor rules in regard to trumps are deducible from the same principles. The greatest mischief you can do to a strong trump-hand is to force it to ruff, thus depriving it of its preponderating strength. Hence you must carefully avoid forcing your partner, if you know him to be strong, or if, being weak yourself, you have reason to suspect he may be so. But, on the other hand, force a strong adverse trump-hand whenever you can. Again, if you are second player to a trick which it is possible your partner may win, and have none of the suit yourself (a position always puzzling to ill-taught players), the principles tell you to ruff fearlessly, if weak in trumps, but to pass the trick if strong. In the former case your trumps are useless; in the latter they are too valuable to risk losing unnecessarily.

In the *management of plain suits* the theory furnishes ample guidance. It bears materially on the *first lead*, which, though the most important step a player has to take, has generally to be taken in the dark. This lead must, therefore, be guided by careful considerations, and it should have two objects in view; in the first place it should be a lead which, even in ignorance of the partner's cards, may be reasonably expected to benefit the combined hands, and not to favour the adversaries; and, secondly, it should serve to give the most direct and useful information to the partner as to the cards held by the leader.

The lead from the long suit fulfills all these conditions; for even though the player may not succeed in ultimately bringing the suit in, the lead will be the safest he can make, and it will permit of his realising any other possible advantages from the cards in his hand.

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The modern theory further defines the duty of your partner in helping you in regard to your long suit. After showing you his own, it is his duty to return yours; but much depends on what card he plays. In the first place, he must *get rid of the command* by playing out the master cards, if he holds them; for it is essential that you retain the superiority in your own hand. Then, secondly, he must adopt what is called *strengthening* play, by sacrificing his high cards in the suit to strengthen you. Suppose, for example, he had originally ace, knave, and four, and has won your first lead with the ace, he must return the knave, and not the four. The effect of this is to raise the rank of any lower cards you hold in the suit, and to aid in getting higher ones out of the way, so as to hasten your obtaining the complete command.

The modern system is chiefly useful in directing the *lead* which is the active and aggressive part a player has to per form; but it is not without influence also on the more passive operations of the other hands, inasmuch as it prescribes greater care and strictness in what were thought, under the old system, unimportant things. The second player, for example, in the old game, would often feel at liberty to put on a high card to a small one led; but by the new doctrine he is bound, except in well defined and recognised cases, to play his lowest, or he may give his lynx-eyed partner false information, and so ruin their joint plans. The third hand now is forbidden to do what he might often legitimately have done before, namely, to finesse (except with ace and queen) to his partner's original lead as the high cards are wanted out of the way. Even the fourth player, easy as his part is, may do vast mischief if he is careless with his sequences or small cards.

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A large amount of information is conveyed to an intelligent and observant partner by simply following the rules which have been determined as most expedient on general grounds; and this is a great incidental advantage of a careful adherence to system. But the modern game goes much farther than this, inasmuch as it prescribes certain *conventional* modes of play established, by pre-arranged understanding, for the sole purpose of conveying information. Cases are continually arising in which it is quite immaterial as a matter of general expediency what card is played, but in these you are allowed no choice; the convention directs what you are to do, and you are bound to follow it implicitly.

A few examples will make this clear. Suppose king and ace are led in succession, and you hold only the two and the four; it is quite indifferent on general grounds, in what order you play them; but the convention tells you you must, when playing worthless cards, always throw away the lowest first, then the next lowest, and so on; it would be considered a crime if (except for a definite motive to be explained presently) you were to drop the four first, as your partner would at once infer you had nothing smaller. Again, suppose you, being third player, hold a sequence of king, queen and knave; they are all of equal value, but it is by no means indifferent which you play; the convention prescribes you must (if not leading, when other considerations coming in) always play the *lowest* of a sequence; if you were to play the queen your partner would infer you had not the knave. Another important convention is in returning your partner's suit, when you hold nothing but useless cards; you must return the highest if you have only two left, the lowest if more; thus if, after winning his lead, you have the four and five left, you must return the five; if you have the four, five, and six, you must return the four.

These, and some other conventional modes of play, have been admitted without question; but about thirty years ago an application of the principle was introduced which, although it has been very generally adopted in England, has given rise to much discussion. This is the *call for trumps*, already mentioned, which is given by throwing away, unnecessarily, a higher card before a lower, *i. e.* by a conventional departure from the ordinary conventional rule. Thus, in the case above mentioned, where king and ace are led, the call for trumps would be given by throwing away first the four and then the two.

The legitimacy of this signal has been questioned. It is said by some to be no more justifiable than giving a sign with your finger or kicking your partner under the table; but we cannot see that it is a whit more open to cavil than playing the lowest of a sequence or any other preconcerted means of conveying information. It has been attempted to draw a distinction between purely empirical conventions and such as may be traced to an extension of ordinary rules of play. For example, throwing away the smallest of two cards, both useless, is said to be only an extension of the same practice when the higher one may be useful; playing the lowest of a sequence is considered analagous to the common-sense rule of winning with the lowest card possible, and so on. It is then argued that this class may be allowed, while empirical conventions are indefensible; and Mr. Clay, who has devoted a chapter to the signal for trumps, has ingeniously endeavoured to show that it has arisen out of ordinary play, and so comes within the permissible category. But irrespective of the fact that there are several admitted intimations which cannot be traced to ordinary rules, we do not see any logical ground for such a distinction, for whenever a natural mode of play is pushed so far as to require a special pre-arranged understanding to make it intelligible, it becomes as strictly conventional as if it were of empirical origin. In short, no line can be drawn, and, therefore, either the conventional mode of conveying information should be admitted generally or it ought to be abolished altogether. But the latter course would be clearly impossible, as nobody could be prevented from playing indifferent cards in some regular way, which he might expect his partner to comprehend.

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It is, of course, essential to the legitimacy of all conventional signals that they be publicly acknowledged, and that the intimations given to the partner be equally visible to the adversaries, who may take any advantage of them they can. Every practised player knows, for example, how dangerous it is to call for trumps with a clever adversary, who, by forcing the strong hand before trumps can be led, may totally destroy the intended plan, and so turn the tables on the giver of the signal. It is the same, more or less, with all intimations; the advantage is on the side of that player, be he partner or adversary, who observes them most carefully and acts on them most skilfully; and thus they tend, as all whist devices ought, to the promotion and the reward of good play on either side.

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To improve any large number of whist-players in the lower classes is more than can be hoped for; few of the old hands are open to conviction or anxious for instruction. But for the benefit of younger aspirants, and of others who may have the ambition to rise out of the dull ranks of the incapables, we will offer a few words of guidance.

First then, we say to the student, you must be convinced that you have something to learn. It is the want of apprehension of this truth that accounts for such a general prevalence of bad play. People fancy they can become good players by mere practice, which is a great mistake; they only move on in one eternal blundering round. The scientific game has been the result of years upon years of elaborate thought and incessant experiment, and you can no more arrive at it by your own limited experience, than you could become acquainted with scientific astronomy by watching the apparent motion of the stars. And, further, if you have already learnt and practised whist on the erroneous principle of considering merely your own hand, you must wipe out all that, and make a *tabula rasa* on which true knowledge can be inscribed.

The next thing to be done is to make yourself acquainted with the recognised system of modern play, embodying the complete *language* of the game. This is the all-important thing; the three great points of modern whist are system, system, system. You will be surprised to find, if you approach the subject with a docile disposition, how easy this system is to acquire; the difficulties only arise from its clashing with preconceived notions; some dozen sentences embody its chief features, and when their spirit is once well impressed on the mind, the great portion of the learning is done. When whist playing is studied on system, to use Dr. Pole's words—

"It is astonishing in how different a light the game appears. Its acquisition, instead of being laborious and repulsive, becomes easy and pleasant; the student instead of being frightened at difficulties, finds them vanish before him; and even those who, having formerly practised without method, take the trouble of learning the system, suddenly see the light break in upon them, and find themselves repaid a hundredfold in the increased enjoyment and satisfaction the game will afford them."

Practice as much as possible with good players, but do not be turned aside from correct play by unsound criticism, or by unfavourable results, both which you will often have to encounter. Neither be discouraged by finding at first your memory at fault. Systematic play aids this largely by showing to what points it is most important to direct attention; first the trumps, next the higher cards of your own long suit, then those of your partner's, and so on. Trust to your natural memory only, avoiding everything artificial, except carefully sorting and counting your cards at the beginning of the hand. All other mnemonic arrangements do mischief; the practice even of putting the trumps in a particular place is as childish as that of turning the picture cards the right way up, "to prevent," as Deschapelles says, "the flow of blood to their heads."

CASTE IN THE KITCHEN.

(*Spectator*, Jan. 14.)

THE ladies who are attacking and defending the housewifely character of Englishwomen seem to us to miss, purposely, one grand element in the question, and that is the extreme dislike felt by English servants for notable housewives. They can hardly be induced to endure them. The Frenchwoman of the middle-class, whose economical skill is held up to such admiration, exerts it in no slight degree at the expense of her domestics, who are well treated in some ways—talked to, for example, as if they were human beings like their employers—but are governed, not to say driven, in a style which English servants in the more civilized districts have decided not to endure. French servants do not mind it, or at least do not rebel against it, think scolding part of the bargain, expect or rather enjoy an incessant interference which is compensated by their consequent position as humble friends, look upon meanness as rather a virtue than a vice, and are, if not eager to learn, at least penetrated with the idea that they ought to be. English servants are of a different type. Their pride is their knowledge of their work, their feible impatience of interference, and their most confirmed habit a reticence or artificiality in the presence of superiors which of itself almost prohibits the humble friend relation so frequently met with in France, and in Italy almost universal. An Italian manservant in particular is the best servant in the world, provided he is treated as a sort of child of the house, and one of the worst if he is not. English housewives in almost every grade of the middle-class purchase household peace at the cost of abstaining from any personal share in the executive details of the household economy. The better the cook, the less will she tolerate her mistress being constantly in the kitchen; the more active the housemaid, the less will she bear to be "followed about and driven." Many excellent servants dislike even to be much talked to, the restraint which English manners compel them to put upon their speech, voices, and manner speedily becoming irksome. It is one of the strangest facts in our civilization, and one which throws a great light on many educational failures, that the English servant never adopts the conventional manner permanently; never sees that the low voice, and the civil "way," and the restrained temper are distinctly in themselves better things than the clanging tongue and rough manner and habit of unrestraint universal among our semi-civilized population. The low voice of the dining-room is laid aside in the kitchen, the civil way becomes brutal frankness at home, and once out of doors, the restrained temper gives way to a chronic fury. We back a servant, educated, trained, disciplined to mildness as no gentleman or lady is disciplined, to be more outrageously violent than any other human being. This dislike of interference, which has its good side, being as it is a form of the English desire for personal independence, is constantly, as all our comic literature bears witness, pushed to most ridiculous lengths, till the mistress is almost asked what she does out of her own apartments, and the struggle in many a one of two alternatives. The mistress may have bad servants, and make herself and everybody else miserable by licking them into shape—losing them at the end of the process—or she may search for good servants, and having found them, let them pretty much alone, content to give the machine a touch when it seems to be getting out of gear. The latter alternative is adopted by all who understand England and are not too closely pressed for money; details are let alone; the kitchen is visited once a day; and the mistress, instead of presenting herself still dinner-time in the guise of a slatternly nurse, as so many Frenchwomen and Italians do, is as neat, though the day as if she expected a host of admirers to call. She pays a good deal for her comparative leisure, it is true, sometimes in money, sometimes in a kind of orderly discomfort—the slightest break in the routine putting everybody out—very often in a badly supplied table. This last constant complaint of Englishmen, who write to the papers about it whenever they get a chance in the most downright earnest, must have some foundation; but it does not, we imagine, proceed from the housewife's inability to cook or teach cooking. There is no conceivable reason why a lady should cook a bit better than a tolerably attentive servant, and it is not teaching so much as careful direction that a decent servant wants, and very often does not get, not because her mistress does not know how to direct, but because she does not care. Women, as a rule, do not care about eating, rather deride individual peculiarities of taste in eating; and men, who, as a rule, do care a little too much about it, English system of independence, precluded from direct interference with the kitchen. They must either put up with food they dislike, or improve it through lectures to their wives, which, if they have any sense or geniality, they will try to avoid.

It is not a knowledge of cookery, or of dressmaking, which is wanted of Englishwomen, but administrative skill; and this English society takes the most elaborate pains to destroy. The habit of economy, that is, of fitting ends to pecuniary means, is hardly possible to those who can possess no property; and were not the instinct corrected by high principle, and by a strong tendency to regard all things that interest them as important things, all Englishwomen would be wasteful. Dressmaking, the easiest of all acquirements, is rarely learned except under pecuniary pressure, and the art is for that reason shirked, lest people should think that the pupil valued it had no money to buy dresses. The independence of the kitchen, again, prevents girls from acquiring household knowledge, servants objecting strongly to "too many mistresses," while the peculiar caste pride of the country, a pride which, bad as it often is and deeply as it injures society, has its justifications, rebels against placing girls in habitual contact with the kitchen

These princelings with gauze wiglets,
That buzz in the air unherded,
These summer-swarming kinglets,
These thin worms crowned and curled,
That bask and blink and warm themselves about the world;

These fanged meridian vermin,
Shrill gnats that crowd the dusk,
Night-moths whose nestling ermine
Smells fouler than old musk,
Blind flesh-flies hatched by dark and hampered in their husk.

However much Mr. Swinburne may long for further liberty, he exercises one liberty to its fullest extent—the liberty, namely, of throwing dirt. To our mind it is much the same whether a man stands above and throws dirt on those below him, or stands below and throws dirt on those above him. We feel equal contempt for the democrat who bespatters those above him as for the aristocrat who bespatters those below him. Let Mr. Swinburne remember the words of a republican whose republicanism was as noble as his is base—"I am ready to give up my right to throw dirt on other people if they will give up their right to throw dirt on me."

Mr. Swinburne perhaps acts wisely in scattering through his writings passages so utterly devoid of sense as to force his readers to believe that they must spring from a disordered brain. Should he ever find himself in a position to claim the benefit of the plea of insanity, what jury could resist the evidence of such lines as the following taken from the "Hymn of Man ?"—

Men are the heart-beats of man, the plumes that feather his wings,
Storm-worm, since being began, with the wind and thunder of things.

Or as the following taken from the same hymn ?—

Past the wall unsurmounted that bars out our vision with iron and fire
He hath sent forth his soul for the stars to comply with and suns to conspire.

Then too we have such wonderful expressions as "the rhythmic anguish of growth," Love "*hatched* and hidden as *seed* in the furrow," "white-lipped sightless memories," "the hinges shrieking spin," &c. &c. But it is not till we take the verses in which Mr. Swinburne indulges in his favourite alliteration that we come to the grossest of all absurdities. We should imagine that in childhood he must have delighted in "Peter Piper picked a peck," &c., above all poetical compositions. At all events the ring of it never leaves his ears, or, we may add, those of his readers. Take, for instance, such lines as

The morning-coloured mountains
That burn into the noon,
The mist's mild veil on valleys muffled from the moon.

Or,

Blow their dead bale-fires bright,
And on their broken anvils beat out bolts for fight.

Or,

The hours that fighting fly
Through flight and fight and all the fluctuant fear.

Or, to give one more instance, when we might give hundreds—

A ripple of the refluence of day.

In all Mr. Swinburne's poetry we have noticed how like a child he gets hold of pet words which he constantly drags in. Thus, not only have we "fluctuant fear," but "fluctuant hours," "fluctuant heaven," and not only "the refluence of day," but "the extreme wave's refluence," "refluent antiphones," and "fluent sunrise," which last sounds to us somewhat like fluent nonsense. Not only, however, are detached lines nonsensical, but even whole stanzas; nay, we might add, whole poems. And yet among all this extravagance, this fustian worthy of a second Ancient Pistol, there are lines, stanzas, and poems which are in every way admirable. Indeed there is, we believe, more real poetic power shown in this volume than in any of the poet's earlier works. Take, for instance, such detached lines as—

Flights of dim tribes of kings.
The lioness chafes in her lair,
Shakes the storm of her hair.
By the surf of spears one shieldless bosom breasted
And was my shield.
By the helm that keeps us still to sunwards driving,
Still eastward bound,
Till sun-watch ends, day burn on eyes reviving,
And land be found.

How beautiful, too, are these lines describing Italy when still "subdued with spears and crushed with shame :"

By the rivers of Italy, by the sacred streams,
By town, by tower,
There was feasting with revelling, there was sleep with dreams,
Until thine hour.
And they slept and they rioted on their rose-hung beds,
With mouths on flame,
And with love-locks vine-chapleted, and with rose-crowned heads,
And robes of shame.
And they knew not their fore-fathers, nor the hills and streams,
And words of power,
Nor the gods that were good to them, but with sons and dreams,
Filled up their hour.

If Mr. Swinburne had always written like this, he would have been justified perhaps in his passionate invocations to the nations. He might then have "set the trumpet to his lips" and blown to the four quarters of the heaven till he could "make a rallying music in the void night's ear." He might then have spoken his wild appeal to Italy and his yet wilder appeal to England. But who is he to say to Italy, "Have we not worn thee at heart whom none would bear ?" Who is he to warn England against those "who have robbed thee of thy trust and given thee of their shame ?" Who is he to tell France that her breast is "a harlot's now," and that she is "a ruin where satyrs dance ?" While men, in these last few years since Mr. Swinburne left school, have been toiling for the right in Italy, in England, and in France, what has he been doing? He has been wasting his splendid gifts in singing of a hateful love, and has gained the chief rank among those who have given their country "of their shame." To him, and not to his great country, should be addressed his passionate question—

How should the soul that lit you for a space
Fall through sick weakness of a broken will
To the dead cold damnation of disgrace ?

SAUCES AND SAUCES.

(Daily Telegraph.)

VOLTAIRE said that we had "fifty religions and only one sauce," and the accompaniment to which he alluded is thought by the most approved culinary authorities to have been melted butter. Voltaire might have added that even that solitary sauce we did not know how to make well; in 1870 eleven cooks out of a dozen are found to serve up, in lieu of melted butter, a vile pasty compound of flour, milk, and mysterious fatty matters, repugnant to the taste and dangerous to the digestion.

Now, it would be very easy for an enthusiast jealous of the glory of his country's kitchen to point out that Voltaire was in this instance, and as commonly happens with foreigners who have made no protracted stay among us, imperfectly instructed; that numerous and succulent sauces are mentioned in the receipt books of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; and that so early as the reign of George I. our epicures enjoyed plum sauce with roast pig, apple sauce with goose, brain sauce—said to have been an invention of the good Queen Anne—with calf's head, egg sauce with salt fish, parsley and butter with mackerel, and caper sauce with boiled leg of mutton. Tomato sauce with chops, oyster sauce with rumpsteaks, and mint sauce with lamb, did not come in until much later. But the foundation of nearly all these addenda to viands is melted butter; and the great charm of a good sauce is that we should know no more than the man in the moon of what its bases consist. A perfect sauce should be a harmonic meeting of succulent spirits like unto the sylphs that hovered round the toilet table in the "Rape of the Lock." Mushroom should have whispered soft words to Walnut, and Garlic have passed a mildly soicy gale over beef-steak and vegetable essences; the modest cray-fish lendin its subtle flavour, and the imperial truffle crowning the edifice; but there should always be an unknown quantity, an impalpable entity, occult, mysterious, yet prevalent. Have we any such sauces, nationally speaking ? Where is our "Bechamel ?" Can we show a competer to "Chambord ?" Can we make a "Piquante," a "Robert," or a "Sauce Verte ?" Is not our salad dressing atrocious when compared with the dulcet "Mayonnaise." We are blunderers at making a "Tartare ?" we cannot even oil our butter properly; and, with the finest vegetable market in Europe, we permit our cooks to send up potatoes and greens swimming in tepid water. On the other hand, while we are deplorably deficient in a supply of sauces for the dishes on which the meats are served—we are encumbered with many supplements to our favourite dainties. Roast beef demands three riders; boiled beef four; pheasant and partridge three apiece; whereas in France we should eat a "pot-au-feu aux pommes de terre," "bouilli au naturel," "faisan aux truffes," or "perdrix aux choux." Everything in the way of sauce seems to come to us as a clumsy afterthought, as though the dinner had been cooked in a hurry and the chief artiste had said : "Hang it! I must give them something else with their meat, or they'll begin to grumble." Again, we have been accustomed, notably during the last fifty years, to look not only to the butter boat, but to the cruet stand, for sauces, and have got into the habit of cramming ourselves with all kinds of peppery and high-flavoured condiments. There are no cruet on a French dining table; a flask of oil and a flask of vinegar are bracketed together for the salad, which should be mixed only the instant before it is eaten; and there are pepper and salt cellars, which are very seldom used. In England we have grown to demand a whole battery of sauce bottles. We crave for "Harvey;" we roar for "Worcester;" we are in a rage if "anchovy" be not forthcoming; we are furious for "Cayenne;" we discuss the relative merits of "Nepaul pepper" and "club salt;" elderly guests discourse on the bygone *prestige* of "Soyer's Relish," "Brighton," and "King of Oude," while sallow East Indians vaunt the supremacy of Chusan soy and mango chutnee, and men of minds simple and unsophisticate merely observe that after all there's nothing like good walnut catsup. At lunch all our cry is for pickles, and mid-night revellers dream of broiled bones, devilled kidneys, and bashawed lobsters.

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REFORMS IN DRESS.

ONE of the most interesting circumstances in connection with the present evenful winter is the appearance of several persons in the streets in long great coats extending from the neck to the heels, and giving the wearers the appearance of what are generally known among children as "Noah's Ark men." These garments are perhaps more comfortable than picturesque; but they are interesting to behold, inasmuch as they are a symptom of courage in respect of dress which leads to the hope that a mighty revolution is at hand productive of convenience to all mankind. A man who is brave enough to walk down Regent-street enveloped in a wrapper so long, so ample, that spectators are obliged to trust to his honour that he has any clothes beneath it, surely would not be afraid to discard the uncomfortable hat which has so long interfered with human happiness, and wear in its stead a wideawake or "billycock." No man will be so deserving of admiration as he who first has the courage to "throw his hat into the ring" and fight with the prejudices which exist in favour of this uncomfortable appendage. When the hat is fairly gone probably the trousers will follow, and knickerbockers and gaiters, or some other coverings more fitted than trousers for muddy streets, will take their place. A great revolution is also urgently required in what is called "evening dress" for both men and women. Some costume, perhaps, will one day be discovered enabling the wearer to be independent of cabs and carriages. Society will really never be comfortable until people can walk to it. At present many estimable persons—unambitious chaperons and attractive young ladies—are utterly debarred from London society because of the difficulties as regards locomotion in the evening. They, or rather their husbands and fathers, cannot afford to set up stables in London, and no ladies dressed in gorgeous evening attire like to get into muddy cabs, reeking with the smell of tobacco smoke, which have perhaps just set down a patient at the gates of the Smallpox Hospital. Ladies ought to be able to walk to their balls and parties through orderly streets clothed in long wrappers something like those which have covered the divine form of man this winter, wearing overshoes, and if need be carrying umbrellas over their heads. If her Majesty would hold one drawing-room, to which everybody was requested to walk in decent clothing, not only would the street traffic be wonderfully relieved, but a great boon would be bestowed on society in general. Nor would the great dress-making interests suffer in reality, for people must wear some clothes, and there would be a greater demand for useful garments of a less objectionable nature as regards health and appearance than those now generally worn.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A FARCE FROM REAL LIFE.

MRS. CAROLINE GIACOMETTI PRODGERS, Beauclere Lodge, Balham, Surrey, was summoned before Sir R. W. Carden at Guildhall on Jan. 14th by Richard Jones, a cab-driver, badge 7,470, for not paying him 1s. 6d., his legal fare.

Mr. Beard appeared for the complainant, and shortly stated the facts to Sir R. W. Carden.

Richard Jones said that on the 9th inst. he was hired by the defendant from the King-street rank, and ordered to drive to the Ludgate-hill Railway Station. He arrived there at ten minutes to two o'clock. She got out and told him to wait for her. He looked at the time when she went away from him and when she returned, and the time was nineteen minutes. She got into his cab with her two children, and told him to drive her to Chancery lane. There she tendered him 1s., and he demanded 1s. 6d., which she refused to pay. Her elder boy said to her, "Give him 1s. 6d.," and she replied, "No, I will give him none." When he told her that he should summon her, she said, "I have just paid 13s. to Sir Robert Carden, but I have as many pounds as he has shillings."

Sir R. W. Carden—Will you ask any questions of the witness ?

Mrs. Prodgers—I am not a solicitor, and I am not equal to it.

Sir R. W. Carden—I think you are equal to anything if practice will make you equal to it.

Mrs. Prodgers—I decline to do solicitor's duty.

Sir R. W. Carden—Well, what answer have you to make to the summons ?

Mrs. Prodgers—I went to Ludgate-hill, and it was precisely 2 o'clock when I got out of the cab, and it was nine minutes past 2 o'clock when I came out of the refreshment room and got into the cab. When I went to Chancery-lane I gave him 1s., which was his fare, and he refused to take it.

Sir R. W. Carden—Cabman, are you sure as to the time ?

Jones—Yes, sir.

Sir R. W. Carden—What makes you sure of it ?

Jones—Because there was a clock before me.

Sir R. W. Carden—But what made you look at the clock ?

Jones—Because the railway pointer and the policeman said, "Cabby, mind what you are at with that woman —(laughter)—she is well known here and at the Victoria Station."

Sir R. W. Carden—Did anyone else notice the time besides yourself ?

Jones—Oh yes, several men there.

Sir R. W. Carden—I believe I must decide against you, Mrs. Prodgers.

Mrs. Prodgers—It is not of the slightest consequence to me what you decide, Sir Robert Carden.

Sir R. W. Carden—My decision will be in strict justice to you and to the cabman. My decision is that the fare is 1s. 6d.

Mrs. Prodgers—Will you explain to me how that is ?

Sir R. W. Carden—Certainly. There is 6d. for waiting 19 minutes.

Mrs. Prodgers—Nine minutes.

Sir R. W. Carden—But he says 19 minutes.

Mrs. Prodgers—But I say only nine minutes, and why cannot my word be taken as well as his ?

Sir R. W. Carden—Because he is on his oath, and you are not.

Mrs. Prodgers—Then why can't I be put on my oath.

Sir R. W. Carden—Because the law does not allow it.

Mrs. Prodgers—But when I was here before I was put into the witness box and sworn.

Sir R. W. Carden That was because you were the complainant.

Mrs. Prodgers—I do not understand your distinction.

Sir R. W. Carden—Well, you must pay 1s. 6d. for the fare, 1s. 6d. for the cabman's time when applying for the summons, 2s. 6d. for his attending the hearing of it, 3s. for the summons, and 10s. 6d. for his solicitor's case; making in all 19s. I think, Mrs. Giacometti Prodgers, it would be cheaper for you to keep a brougham than to be paying these amounts to cabmen.

Mrs. Prodgers—This is the cheapest mode for me to pursue, because I have the honour of seeing Sir Robert Carden. (Laughter.)

Sir R. W. Carden—If you consider it an honour I hope you will not have to indulge in it frequently.

Mrs. Prodgers—I do consider it an honour. I have heard a great deal of you, but never had the pleasure of seeing you until the other day. (Renewed laughter.)

Sir R. W. Carden—I should be very glad to decide in your favour if I could.

Mrs. Prodgers—It is perfectly immaterial to me how you decide. (Great laughter.)

Mr. Roe, the chief officer of the court, stepped forward to receive the money, when

Mrs. Prodgers said—No, I will not pay you.

Mr. Roe—It will be all right, madam, if you pay me.

Mrs. Prodgers—You are not the person I paid the last time. I then paid somebody in another room.

Mr. Roe—Well, madam, we can go into that room, and pay the gentleman who took it last time.

Sir R. W. Carden—And I would advise you, Mrs. Prodgers, in future to pay cabman their fares.

Mrs. Prodgers—My name is not Mrs. Prodgers. (Laughter.)

Sir R. W. Carden—Well I have no wish to call you by your wrong name, Mrs. Gi-a-co-metti Prodgers, but you had better pay the cabmen.

Mrs. Prodgers—That is not my name. (Laughter.)

Sir R. W. Carden—Well, what is it ?

Mrs. Prodgers—Giacometti (pronounced Jacometti.)

Sir R. W. Carden—Well Mrs. Giacometti Prodgers, I beg your pardon. I hope I have it now right. (Much laughter.)

Mrs. Prodgers then paid the money and left the court.

DOG TRAINS IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—The following is taken from a long account on the fur trade in British North America, published in the *New York Herald* :—"Next in novelty of conveyance is the dog train, in general use from the northern territories of the United States to the Arctic Sea. These trains are somewhat different from the Esquimaux trains, the dogs being harnessed in single file, while those of the latter are driven abreast. Four dogs constitute a good team. They are of no particular breed, any species of good sized dogs being used. Most of the train dogs are half wolf, and are as surly and vicious a set of rascals as ever existed. The dog sledge consists of a thick plank, about a foot wide and ten feet long, with the forward end turned up like a skate. A dressed skin, resembling parchment in appearance, is attached to this much like the upper feather of a laced shoe, and the traveller, placing his ropes inside, gets in, and is wrapped up as tightly and in about the same manner as his foot would be in an English shoe. The baggage of the traveller is placed in the sledge, and the driver runs on snow shoes behind. The freight sledges consist of only a plank curved at the end without any covering Most of the dog trains have little bells and beautifully beadworked trimmings, and when fully rigged form very elegant turnouts. On the journey the dogs are fed only once a day, that being at night, when each animal is given about two pounds of pemmican, equal to four pounds of fresh meat. The dogs get no water, but eat snow as a substitute, and sleep at night among the drifts without any bed or covering. Sometimes they are not unharnessed on a trip, in consequence of their liability to turn away or their fleetness when being harnessed up. The driver carries a small whip composed of a stick about two feet long, with a very heavy raw-hide thong of the same length, and several small pieces of tin attached to the upper end of the stick where the lash is attached. The driver always stops the train, and takes a dog out of harness before flogging him for misconduct, and when he does punish an animal, it is in the most cruel manner, beating him over the head in all cases. In doing this the pieces of tin make a great jingling, and as the driver runs along behind the sledge he has only to call a shirking dog by name and rattle the tinto arouse the animal very suddenly. A long trip of rawhide drags upon the ground behind the sledge, with which the driver holds it back whenever descending into a hollow. When the travelling is bad, and the dogs are liable to become disabled by the ice on thin crust, little moccasins are put upon their feet. Their average rate of speed, with a load of 100 pounds per dog, is forty miles per day; but in an emergency, with good snow, they can make seventy miles. Journeys of many hundred miles are made with such sledges in the depth of winter, and one hardly knows which to admire most, the power and speed of the dogs or the endurance of the driver who runs along behind. Very often at night, when several dog sledges are coupled together, the men sleeping in their robes and blankets on the snow, some old dog will rise up and let out a prolonged dismal howl. Instantly another joins in, and in a few moments every dog will get up into a sitting position, and unite in a chorus of howling, which, if not checked, would soon make a raving maniac of the traveller. No pen can adequately describe it. The dogs are an article of traffic the same as horses, and sell at from five to twenty-five dollars a piece, according to quality, there being as much difference in the "willingness" and bottom of dogs as of horses."

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